

Old Age Pensions

W. J. Ghent, in The Independent.

ALONG with the increasing demand for workmen's compensation for industrial accidents comes the demand for old age pensions. It would seem—would it not?—that if we can pay pensions to men who, as soldiers, have destroyed lives, we might also pay pensions to men who, as toilers, have protected and sustained lives. But in this matter, as in most other matters relating to the protection of workers, America lags far behind the rest of the world. Germany enacted an old-age and invalidity pension measure in 1889, Denmark a pension measure in 1891, Italy and New Zealand followed in 1898, New South Wales in 1900, and Victoria in 1901. Austria enacted a limited measure in 1906. In 1908 Australia passed a general pension law, which superseded the New South Wales and Victoria laws, and in the same year both

Canada and Great Britain followed with other measures. In 1910 France revised its former pension schemes and enacted a comprehensive law, and somewhat similar laws are now under consideration by both Sweden and Norway. No American State has so far established a general system of old-age pensions. Nevertheless, the subject, even here in backward America, is becoming more prominent day by day. A recognition of the duty of society to aid the veterans of its army of toil is becoming general. In several states commissions have investigated, or are now investigating, the subject. The Illinois commission of 1905 adroitly evaded it, but the Massachusetts commission of 1907 gave it a fairly thorough inquiry, though an adverse report was presented (house report No. 1,400, 1910). In the meantime the matter has been brought before Congress by the bill of the Hon. W. B. Wilson, the Democratic Labor repre-

sentative from Pennsylvania. Another bill will be presented to the present Congress by Hon. Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin. The problem is one readily recognizable by every observant being who looks about him at the mass of misery caused by the insufficient incomes of aged men and women. But, unfortunately, here in America we have few authentic figures to guide us. Perhaps the only figures of much value are those gathered by the Massachusetts Commission and published in its report. The cases of 3,746 non-dependent poor, sixty-five years of age and over, were examined, with the following results: Among individual males, 39.3 per cent received less than \$5 a week, 40.7 per cent received from \$5 to \$10 a week, and 21 per cent received more than \$10. Among females 79 per cent received less than \$5, 18.7 per cent from \$5 to \$10, and only 2.3 per cent more than \$10. The weekly average for the males was \$7.32; that for the females \$4.50. Those living in couples or families had larger incomes, but the average was far below the amount needed to support life decently. These are but a few picked cases from one state. We have nothing authentic to enable us to judge the proportion of aged poor to the whole population. Old-age pension schemes are of many kinds. It is not necessary here to mention the private schemes—those which a railroad or a manufacturing company may propose or adopt—since the growing demand is for a state system, one in which society as a whole acknowledges its obligation to the veteran toilers. The state systems, actual or proposed, are classified in the Massachusetts report as follows:

1. Universal non-contributory.
2. Partial non-contributory.
3. Compulsory contributory, with state subsidy.
4. Voluntary contributory, with state subsidy.
5. Voluntary, under public administration.
6. Voluntary, under public supervision.

Under the first system every citizen above a certain age would be entitled to a pension, without any contribution to the fund. No nation has yet adopted such a system. The second type is embodied in the British and American acts. The minimum age is seventy years in Great Britain, sixty-five years in Australia. The maximum pension is \$120 weekly in the former country, \$240 in the latter country. In both countries the pensioner must be "deserving" and must be a resident of at least twenty-five years' standing. If in Great Britain his yearly income is more than \$753, or in Australia he owns property worth more than \$1,500, he is not eligible. No contribution is required from the pensioner; the state furnishes all the funds. The Danish system is also non-contributory.

Germany's act embodies the third type. Insurance is compulsory for all wage-earners and for certain salaried persons receiving less than \$500 yearly. The workman, the employer and the state all contribute to the fund. The pension begins when the workman reaches seventy years. It is pitifully small; in 1907 it averaged only \$40.41. The new French law is, in the main, modeled on the German system, though the pensions are much larger.

The Belgian act embodies the fourth type. The state contributes to the insurance funds which have been voluntarily saved through the state annuity department. The pension may begin after the fifty-fifth year. A supplemental and restricted system of non-contributory pensions is also in force. The fifth and sixth types of pension schemes are too inadequate to warrant consideration.

There are thus two general types of pension schemes—the contributory and the non-contributory, the one in which the worker pays, the other in which he pays nothing directly. Of course either scheme may be either partial or inclusive; it may take in a few workers or all workers; while the contributory scheme may furthermore be either voluntary or compulsory. Each scheme, as well as every possible variation of either, has its defenders and opponents.

The opponents of state action in this matter assert that the results of an old-age pension measure in America would be deplorable. Any kind would be bad enough, they say, but a non-contributory and inclusive one would be ruinous. For one thing it would be unconstitutional. This assertion may or may not be true, but even if true, constitutions are amendable things, and no constitution can long withstand a united popular demand.

Society owes a debt to its aged workers. They have produced enormous wealth for others, but they have been enabled to save little or nothing for themselves. They should not be taxed for this pension. By the time they have reached sixty years they have already made their contribution; nothing that society is ever likely to pay them will remotely approximate the unpaid values which have been taken from them during their years of toil. They are entitled to end their days in comfort, and to enjoy that comfort, not in the confinement of an almshouse, but in entire freedom. D. C.

Easily "Made" Wealth.—The first public report ever made by the Pullman Palace Car company was filed at Washington on the 16th with the interstate commerce commission. It shows that the original capital stock of \$250,000 has been increased by stock dividends during the past fifty years to \$200,000,000—a profit, over and above all cash dividends, of nearly \$100 for every \$1 of investment.

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Prime Minister of Greece a Socialist

FROM correspondence in Labour Leader: A great sensation was caused yesterday all over Greece by the utterance of the Greek prime minister in the national assembly. It was rumored that Mr. Venizelos had declared himself a Socialist, and that the national assembly had expressed a willingness to abolish private property. In consequence, there was a rush of visitors to the house of Mr. Drakoulis, Rue Didot, and I was not surprised to hear that he was engaged in explaining what had happened, as the name of Dr. Drakoulis has been identified with the Socialist Ideal for so many years.

I found him at his desk, calm and unexcited, as if he knew nothing of this great Socialist triumph. Everything in the room, especially the great number of English books, periodicals, and newspapers, gave an impression of Oxford life, explained by its occupant's many years residence at Oxford.

"How do you regard yesterday's occurrences at the assembly, Dr. Drakoulis?"

"I suppose you refer to the abolition of private property," he replied with a smile of amusement rather than of satisfaction.

"Just so. You can deny no longer that Mr. Venizelos is a Socialist?"

Academic Socialism

"I do not think I have ever denied it. But what of that? Mr. Venizelos himself denied it when he was speaking at Larissa before the election. But his yesterday's speech in the house, as reported in the papers, shows that he is in favor of the abolition of private ownership. Such a sentiment expressed by a prime minister who serves a capitalistic system cannot be aught but academical. There is another instance of the academical character of this assembly. It recently took the Greek language under

its protection. There is nothing strange in the fact that such an assembly now delights in academic discussions about private ownership and Socialism."

"What, then, is your view of affairs?"

"I find the situation rather amusing and also gratifying."

"It is amusing because since public opinion is now tinged with an anti-plutocratic spirit, a prime minister, even if an arch-capitalist, would find it advisable to express a sort of sympathy with Socialism. The difference I am inclined to submit is this: Mr. Venizelos has a real tendency to Socialism, while the undoubted champion of capitalism would only care to deceive us. In substance, however, there is no difference. Whatever may be the inward sentiment of Mr. Venizelos, his Socialist utterances do not affect plutocracy at all. It well knows that its prime minister can only serve capitalism so long as he wishes to keep in power."

"Then you do not think the prime minister will do any good for the working class?"

Serving God and Mammon

"It is impossible to benefit both plutocracy and the working classes. Either he will have to renounce plutocracy and be overthrown, or desert the working classes and remain in office."

"You said the situation is both amusing and gratifying. Where do you find the gratifying aspect?"

"I confess I am glad that the Socialist opinion in the country is so strong as to compel the government and the national assembly to flirt with it. It is certainly gratifying that through this flirtation Socialism is benefited, because many thereby have their interest aroused, and thus learn what Socialism means."

I pressed the hand of Dr. Drakoulis cordially, and left him to his task of correcting proofs for the next issue of his weekly paper Erevna. On emerging into the street I somehow was more optimistic as to the future of Greece since the interview than I was before it.

More About the People's Realty Co.

Brisbane hall is now very nearly completed. Although it may be a month or so before it is entirely finished, it is fairly well rented out even now. Had it been possible to start a daily at this time, as we contemplated when plans for our building were made a year and one-half ago, all available space would now have been rented.

As our readers probably know, the building was planned to contain daily editorial rooms on the third floor, and composing rooms on the fourth floor. Since it is impossible to start the daily at the present moment, the space so reserved is about all that remains to be rented. Even of this space, the third floor is now rented. The fourth floor composing room is now being sought by a concern for light manufacturing purposes. It is difficult to rent this space, as the publishing company will undoubtedly want it in a few months, and no one cares to move for so short a period of time. Already two deals fell through just because we could not promise occupancy longer than one year.

The small meeting hall is fairly well rented. Only Saturday evenings and Sundays remain. The large meeting hall has not fared so well. Most organizations find it too large. Yet we constantly receive inquiries and undoubtedly in the course of a short time all dates will be taken. All the large organizations will be written to about this hall. This is expected to help some.

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Are We Ahead of the Game?

By John M. Work

(Written for The Herald.)

SOME of our alleged friends are fond of saying that Socialism is all right in theory, but the times are not ripe for it.

The fact is, that so far as the evolution of the industries is concerned the times are completely ripe for Socialism. The minds of the people are the only unripe feature of the situation. The industries have developed to the point where the old hand tools have been replaced by the great modern machines.

Small industry has been replaced by great industry. The great industries are now carried on, not by single individuals, nor by a few individuals, but by a vast number of workers co-operating together.

With modern machinery it is utterly impossible for a railroad or a steel industry, or a packing industry, or any manufacturing, mining or mercantile industry worth mentioning, to be carried on by one person or by a few. Modern machinery has literally compelled people to work together.

This enforced co-operation has made all the people interdependent upon each other.

Even in the farming communities, where there are none of the great industries, the farmers no longer produce for their own consumption. They produce for the market. They are dependent upon others for a place to sell their products. They are also dependent upon others for what they have to buy. So, they also are interdependent.

In short, the course of industrial development has brought the industries to the point where they have made all the people interdependent upon each other.

That is the stage where the industries become ripe for collective ownership and control.

The industries are therefore dead ripe for Socialism at the present moment.

As for the unripeness of the mind of the people, I will discuss that question in my next.

That "Improved" Senate

Birmingham (Ala.) Ledger.—Congressman Berger wants to abolish the senate. He is wrong. We are busy improving the senate and reform is better than abolition any day. We are busy now electing some senators and trying to get good ones. We have ousted several of the senators considered obstructionists for all progress. One can see already that the senate has been vastly improved in patriotism and the new body has all the brains needed. The steps forward have been so decided and so obvious that Mr. Berger's mind is either warped or obtuse if he does not see the improvement in one twelve month.

The time to talk of the abolition of the senate has passed. We are progressing there so well that Mr. Berger's talk is untimely, and wholly inappropriate. It is difficult to see how reforms could be advanced more satisfactorily than they have been in the twelve months just past.

Mr. Berger being a member of one house of congress knows this, or else he is unfit for the place he occupies. Surely a congressman would see conditions more plainly than a business man or working man, and he cheapens himself when he talks foolishness to make himself notorious. Surely Congressman Berger spoke without due thought when he discussed the senate.

Liberty

Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and liberty? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death!—Patrick Henry.

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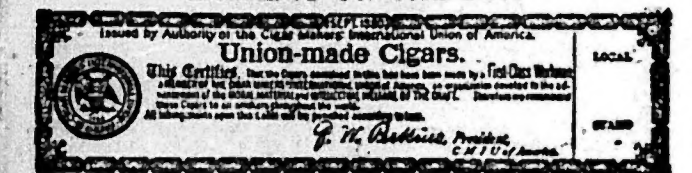
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Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are secured can the individual and the human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly increasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make his owners so powerful as it does today. The ownership of the means of production, when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class in the industrial system.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power increases and in the world increases. They have ever been masters of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are merely tools for the production of property. Millions of formerly self-sufficient workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial system.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The owners of the means of production, when the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have not other productive property but their own labor, and the material labor power the machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers—the ruling class is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting property class on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class can expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of capitalism. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profits, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and wealth of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The classness of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation, every fifteen or twenty years, and which are the result of the capitalist class's bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance.

Letters on a World-Round Lecture Tour

By Walter Thomas Mills

(Written for The Herald.)
Under the Southern Cross

West Australia Goldfields,
Feb. 24, 1911.

MY last letter in this series was written in London almost two months ago.

Next day we crossed the English channel. Yes, it was rough. Water ran like a mill race across the deck and under our feet. Well, for us that our chairs were lashed to the deck. Everybody was kind to the deep sea fish—everybody except my wife, my boy and myself. We thought of doing so but held our own.

We had three days in Paris. Saw the comrades. Saw the sights. Caught a train for Switzerland. Saw the Alps. Saw the wonderful mountain lakes. Saw something of the more wonderful life of the mountain dwellers and then "beyond the Alps lies"—yes we, too, went to Italy and to Rome.

There we saw the ancient ruins and the living ruins—more terrible and more picturesque.

Genoa—we looked up and saw the very house which first saw Columbus. Milan—its cathedral. Rome—its famous churches. We were at St. Peter's on New Year's day and saw the procession pass by. The Colosseum, the Pantheon, the Forum, the Caesar's Gardens and all the rest. We saw the relics and the relics—the real ones and the snide ones.

We looked along the Appian way for St. Paul and his weary pilgrims thanking God for the tavern at last in sight. We looked for the bodies of the 8,000 rebelling slaves who fought under Spartacus and who were crucified in order to keep the peace. We saw instead of either a raging

It Is Not Lack of Religion in the Public Schools That Causes Crime

ARTHUR BRISBANE editorial in New York Evening Journal.—Judge O'Sullivan, of New York City, talked interestingly the other day about crime and "the crime wave." What he said was all very well in a way—most of it was fairly intelligent.

But on behalf of the people that pay Judge O'Sullivan's salary, on behalf of a big majority of the citizens of the United States, the Evening Journal begs to inform Judge O'Sullivan that he is wrong and displays bad taste when he twists his talk about crime into a criticism of the American public school system.

Judge O'Sullivan declares that there is not enough "religious or moral training in our public schools."

He says, "I assert that in our schools not enough emphasis is put on the child's responsibility to God."

The American form of government forbids the teaching of religion in the public schools paid for by all of the people. It does this properly. It ought not, and it WILL NOT, do anything else.

Religion is kept out of the schools as a protection to religion itself, as a protection to the religious feelings of the people, and as a saving of time—a means of concentrating the attention of teachers upon FACTS WHICH THEY UNDERSTAND.

And, above all, religion is kept out of our public schools IN ORDER TO KEEP RELIGION OUT OF GOVERNMENT IN EVERY WAY, AND THUS TO PREVENT RELIGIOUS STRIFE.

The public schools in America are the best schools in the world, and they have given the best results in the world. They are a part of the system, which makes it possible for Judge O'Sullivan to sit upon the bench, and, unfortunately in this particular case, to speak with lack of respect of one of the chief institutions of his country.

Religion is important, and a human being is to be pitied who lacks a real religious feeling. But in a republic it is not for government to say, it is not for public school teachers to say, WHAT A CHILD SHALL BELIEVE, WHAT ITS IDEA OF GOD SHALL BE, OR WHAT RELIGION IT SHALL ADOPT. This is left to parents and to private teachers.

Everybody knows perfectly well that if you allow religion to be taught in school, you will have the teacher, from a strict sense of duty, teaching HIS OWN PARTICULAR KIND OF RELIGION.

Parents that wish to have religion mixed with the daily education of their children have a perfect right to do this; there are plenty of schools that will mix the rule of three with explanation of the Trinity. There are also schools doubtless that will mix simple division and fractions with statements concerning Mahomet, or accurate teachings by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, or exposition of the theories of Zoroaster.

The American public school is intended to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, astronomy, geography, languages, and other FACTS as to which there is no argument in the public mind.

The people that wish to have religion mixed with the daily education of their children have a perfect right to do this; there are plenty of schools that will mix the rule of three with explanation of the Trinity. There are also schools doubtless that will mix simple division and fractions with statements concerning Mahomet, or accurate teachings by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, or exposition of the theories of Zoroaster.

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To say that crime in the United States is increased by the fact that religion is not taught in our public schools is an insult to the public school system and to the American system of government.

It would be as bad, but no worse, to say that, where people receive religious instruction with their daily education, that accounts for crime.

Over in Italy at this moment there are a lot of the worst criminals that ever were seen locked up in an iron cage—the Camorristi. And a prisoner

snow storm in the sweet, mild Italian summer skies.

Then Naples and the open sea. The Mediterranean blue is a real thing. So is Port Said, with De Lesseps preserved in stone bidding welcome to the Suez canal.

The waters of the Nile brought from the far away made the gardens green and kept us in drinking water for 3,000 miles through the Red Sea on the Indian ocean to Colombo in Ceylon.

Beggars, yes, the subject beggars' description. To tell the truth about Italian, Egyptian, Assyrian and Indian beggars is not possible it told in the English language and in such a way as to be reliable as well as explicit.

Then we had the ship on fire at sea—lots of smoke—sulphur in the fire and the smoke of its burning coming up from below was very suggestive—quite uncomfortable—not much excitement—and after half a day reported "compartment flooded with water and fire out."

Australia came like a breath of good, fresh air—hot air. Yes, it was to the day we landed, but the greeting awaiting us made us forget the July Oklahoma atmosphere even though it came to us the first day in February.

This is a glorious country—progressive, alive. Mrs. Mills says, just like the Rocky mountains and the west.

We have been given every possible opportunity to see the country. Municipal, official reception everywhere the prime minister's own automobile Department guides, special trips into the forests and into the mines, into all sorts of public shops, municipal en-

terprises and the government activities in the clearing and settlement of the public lands.

West Australia is surely a rich new land.

The Labor party rules in national matters—the Liberal party in state matters but even the most conservative politicians would pass for radicals in America or Great Britain.

I was taken by the Conservative government to the publicly-owned railway shops, invited to see everything in the equipment and management of the place and finally to address the nearly 1,200 workmen there employed and in introducing me the superintendent called especial attention to the fact that I was a Socialist.

I gave one of my old noonday Milwaukee campaign speeches and no one cheered me more heartily than those supposed-to-be reactionaries of this time and place.

Still I am slow to learn how to get along without the North Star. All the stars are out of place. The Southern Cross stands splendidly across the heavens. All the stars are too cold larger than north of the equator. Looking to the north to see the sun or moon and getting onto the southern side of things to get the shade gives one an away from home feeling.

But the live, progressive character of the people and their lively interest in everything American is rapidly removing this away-from-home feeling. Think I'll join the Australian Natives Association.

Still he in this country some six months, yes, though when through will have enough material to make a library.

The man who murdered McKinley. Czolgosz, was educated in a school in which religious teaching was a part of every day's course, and never went to a public school.

It would be no more preposterous to say that this man was a murderer because religion was taught to him in the daily school than to say that another man in the public school is a criminal later in life because religion was NOT taught to him in his daily course of study.

In Morocco you can see children that spend twelve hours a day in school, and eight hours or even more are devoted to religious teaching.

A teacher sits high above them with a long stick in his hand, and he reaches over and hits them on the head when they interrupt for a moment their sing-song recitation of Mahomet's sacred-book, the Koran.

They have any amount of religious teaching—in fact, they have little else but religious teaching. And a great majority of those children have sore eyes, and thousands of them are blind from their birth, BECAUSE THEY HAVE LOTS OF RELIGIOUS TEACHING AND HAVE NO COMMON SENSE TEACHING.

And those very children of Mahomet, whose teaching is almost entirely religious, make up about as complete a collection of robbers and murderers and ignoramus as you would want to find anywhere.

One of the greatest California prize fighters and his brothers never went to any but a school in which religion was taught daily. It would be preposterous to say that it was this religious instruction that made him a prize fighter.

It is also a fact, unfortunately, that this man's father killed the mother of the children that they were sending to the religious school. It would be rather preposterous to suggest that their interest in religion brought about this catastrophe.

People are religious and good and moral, or they are NOT. Those that wish to have their children taught religion every day have a right to do that—at their own expense. Those that wish to have them taught religion once a week also have a right to do that at their own expense.

But no one has a right to say that the public's money shall be spent to teach this religion or that.

We advise Judge O'Sullivan and others that are hostile to the American school system, to study it more carefully. If they understood it, they would be grateful to it.

Whether they understand it or not, and whether they are grateful to it or not, they might as well understand first as last that it is a part of the system of this government, that it will not change, and that the individual or the religion that opposes it makes a dangerous enemy for itself.

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Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

Recent Herald Callers.—Wm. Krause, Cresco, Ia.; Louis Harvey, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. W. M. Waters, Richland Center, Wis.; John Bismarck, Samuel Fisher, Waukegan, Ill.; R. T. Schuttler, Oshkosh, Wis.; George I. Duman, Duluth, Minn.

The Labor Publishing company of St. Louis, has been sued for \$10,000 by a foreman of the Union Electric Light and Power company. By a foreman in charge of a crew of strike-breakers! Why the Union Electric Light and Power company hides behind one of the foremen is not known.

"Raivaja," a Finnish Socialist paper published at 451 Main street, Fitchburg, Mass., formerly issued tri-weekly, since May 1 has been changed into a daily paper. The same company issues "Sakenia," the only Finnish monthly magazine in America.

"Our labor troubles are few in number in Milwaukee, and the reason for this is, first: We have an educated working class; second, the employing class has learned that it pays to play fair. The mayor of our city is part of his duty to try and settle labor troubles."—President E. T. Melms, of Milwaukee City Council, in campaign speech at Oconomowoc City last week.

Elections
In the election held in Oakland, Cal. (second ballot) the Socialist candidate received 9,532, being beat by only 2,200 in a poll of 21,333.
In the recent election in Asheville, N. C., the Socialist vote increased from 23 in the previous election to 61.
The Socialists in Oklahoma City cast 1,896 votes in the recent election and gave the old capitalist parties the shock of their lives.

Resolutions, adopted by Local Belle Plaine of the Socialist Party of Iowa

WHEREAS, The Associated Press and other capitalistic publications are continuously lying and misrepresenting the facts in regard to the Socialist administration of Milwaukee, and

WHEREAS, Said administration is proving beyond a doubt to be the best that the people have ever had in that city, and

WHEREAS, In all labor troubles the capitalist press is ever ready to assist big business by trampling the workingmen's rights under their feet and as these publications have proved to be weapons in the hand of the capitalist against the working class. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Socialists of Local Belle Plaine of the Socialist Party of Iowa, condemn the capitalist press and ask the workers of the world to co-operate with us by ceasing to patronize these publications, and support only such of the press that upholds the workingmen and are battling in the interests of the working class. And be it further

RESOLVED, That as far as possible

What I Saw in Washington

By Mrs. Victor L. Berger

This article gives some of the impressions of life and events at the national capital as told to a Herald staff representative. Mrs. Berger was in Washington during the first three weeks of the special session. She did not accompany her husband on his trips through the Washington slums.

WHEN you arrive in Washington, you are impressed first of all by the spacious, magnificent union railway station where you arrive. It is not only convenient with respect to the comfort of all travelers. It is rich and luxurious. It is generally regarded as the most superb railway building of the kind in the United States.

When I asked how and why such a station was erected at Washington, though there are other cities which have a far larger passenger traffic, I was informed that the federal government had appropriated sufficient millions of dollars to pay for one-half the cost of construction.

The Capitol Building Central
From all points in Washington the white dome of the capitol building looms up as though everything else were intended to center about the capitol. No matter what one's feelings may be as to how democracy and the best American traditions are regarded by those in action under the capitol dome, the first impression is that you are viewing a place that has unusual dignity and beauty. The white house, too has its appeal. It is with many strange and mingled emotions that one who is acquainted with modern conditions, yet who also is familiar with American history, looks on some of the famous Washington places.

The Old Greets the New
We are surprised at the cordial reception so constantly accorded Mr. Berger. When the members of congress took their seats, as their names were called off, occasional applause greeted the announcement of names. And when the name of Mr. Berger was heartily applauded, we knew that it had its connection with the entrance of a new movement, something with a challenge, something yet untried.

They Are Puzzled
We received a number of invitations

to a copy of these resolutions be sent to every Socialist and Labor publication through the United States.

J. A. Roberts, Chairman,
Fred. A. Potter, secretary,
George S. Ferree,
Charles Lynch,
F. L. Haloupek,
Committee.

Washington Letter

(Continued from last page.)

clerks the right of free speech and right to organize.
For several weeks Berger has been receiving letters from postal employees throughout the country asking him to take up their cause. He intends to do all in his power to get relief for these oppressed workers, whose destinies are directly in the hands of congress.

President Nelson of the Federation of Postoffice Clerks, concluded his address. He made a fine impression and gave the committee such information as only a person formerly in the service could give. In the course of his remarks Nelson told of the dismissal of eight postal clerks in Indianapolis for "political reasons."

"What do you mean by 'political reasons'?" asked Berger.
"These men did not vote for Representative Overstreet, the favorite of the Republican machine. One of the dismissed men was a Socialist," replied Nelson.

"Well, that's a good reason," smilingly suggested Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts. Everybody laughed. But only a few realized that these dismissals meant the robbing of a livelihood of workers who had given their best to the government.

Democrats Defeat Labor Measures

There is a great deal of discussion in labor circles here over the action of the Democrats in defeating in the house amendments for the eight-hour day and against convict labor, which were introduced by Minority Leader Mann during the debate on the "Farmers' Free List Bill."
Although the Republican leader was known to have been insincere when he introduced the two labor amendments, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the Democratic party went on record as being opposed to these measures. There was no good reason for the Democrats refusing to call the Republicans' bluff.

The convict labor clause was defeated by a vote of 172 to 72. The eight-hour day amendment was ruled out of order on a point of order made by Underwood, the leader of the Democrats. Mann appealed from the decision of the chair but lost by a vote of 107 to 73. In neither case was the vote by rollcall.

The defeat of these labor "riders" shows that that parliamentary method is for the use of the vested interests only. Labor "riders" are always ruled out of order, no matter which of the old parties are in control.

to dinner, some from the most extreme conservatives. They were very kind and thoughtful. But it was clear that they are just a little puzzled. They are looking very sharply at the political sky. And the leading subject always was Socialism. They want to know all the earmarks and characteristics of this rising power.

"What kind of Socialism did we discuss? Well, Mr. Berger describes Socialism to Washington people in just about the same way as he has described and explained Socialism in the Social-Democratic Herald to Milwaukee people. He talks like one of his editorials.

Congress in Action
There is keen rivalry between the Democrats and Republicans in the house. Each side is eager to get the best of the other. Yet it is only a rivalry. It is not a deep opposition based on principles.

Listening to the tariff debates, I thought it remarkable that so many representatives should speak out so clearly and acknowledge that they are in congress to legislate for the special interests of their own districts instead of for the benefit of the whole country. Lumber and coal and lead, woolen mills, cotton mills and steel mills, each of them had a voice. Each of these special interests was well represented. But it was rarely and only as a side issue that the interests of the whole people were the basis of arguments.

In the parks of Washington there is a noticeably large number of white children attended by colored nurses. Contrasting with these are numbers of smartly gowned women who lavish care and attention upon dogs, which they lead for daily exercise across park promenades.

Milwaukee is quite plain and democratic when compared with the glitter and luxury of the national capital.

Capitalist Thugs Assault Candidate

Another Frightful Chapter of Awful Conditions Existing in "The Russia" of Pennsylvania—Cossacks Beat Socialist Candidate and Kill His Brother

(Special to The Herald.)

Irwin, Pa., May 16.—Another awful chapter has been added to the already long list of capitalist outrages that have been perpetrated in Westmoreland county of Pennsylvania—the Russia of our greatest industrial commonwealth. Today John Ruffner, candidate for sheriff on the Socialist ticket of Westmoreland county, is confined to his bed as the result of a brutal beating he received at the hands of the members of the state constabulary, and his brother Frank is in the hospital with a bullet in his abdomen. The doctors say the wound of the latter is mortal and that his death is only a question of days.

In addition to the wounds inflicted upon the two brothers, more than one hundred other men, all of whom were striking coal miners—are nursing cuts, bruises, bullet wounds and broken skulls, inflicted by army pistols, black-jacks and riot sticks in the hands of the uniformed cossacks of the state and the hired thugs employed by the Westmoreland Coal company.

For more than a year the miners employed by the Metropolitan Coal company, which is OWNED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, have been on strike. All they asked was a living wage and release from the tyranny of the company store exploitation and the privilege of living in other than company houses where something like decent accommodations could be had for the high rent paid. The men's demands were refused and when they went out on strike they were evicted by the wholesale and strike-breakers were imported.

The striking miners and their families had not saved money enough to move away from the county and John Ruffner, formerly a miner, but now the owner of a small farm near the mines offered the use of some of his fields for the erection of tents and hastily constructed wooden shacks, in which the victims of capitalist oppression might find shelter.

So incensed were the brutal Westmoreland County Coal company operators because of this act of humanity on the part of this Socialist farmer that they called upon one of the capitalist owned judges TO ISSUE AN INJUNCTION PREVENTING RUFFNER FROM PERMITTING HIM TO OFFER THE USE OF HIS OWN PROPERTY FOR ANY SUCH "ILLEGAL" PURPOSE. And that injunction was actually issued.

Naturally the strike spread, so just was the cause of the workers, and before long 18,000 men in addition to as many women and children were involved. Through the heat of the summer and the sleet, rain, snow and zero weather of the winter these thousands of the useful working class waited and hoped for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Other humane

farmers followed the example of Comrade Ruffner and offered the barren fields of their farms as places to erect shelters.

But they waited in vain for a settlement. The arrogant capitalist mine owners said THERE WAS NOTHING TO ARBITRATE. Nothing to arbitrate when thousands of men were on strike because the company was violating the mining laws? Nothing to arbitrate, when men, women and children were starving? Nothing to arbitrate, when three hundred and forty-nine babies were born to mothers last winter in an atmosphere in the tents and shacks, where it was impossible to keep the temperature at any time longer than an hour above 45 degrees and where the temperature the greater part of the time was below the freezing point? NO WONDER THAT ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY OF THESE LITTLE VICTIMS DIED AND THAT THAT MORTALITY AMONG THE MOTHERS WAS EQUALLY APPALLING!

Who Are the Murderers?

In passing, it is pertinent to ask, WHO ARE THE MURDERERS OF THESE VICTIMS OF OUR SAVAGE INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS? It is also pertinent to say right here that the financial reports of the Westmoreland Coal company—the company which denied these workers a right to a decent living, and who imported strike breakers to take their jobs and hired thousands of armed thugs to try to create a riot so that they might have an excuse to murder them—showed that its authorized capital was \$5,000,000 and THAT THE DIVIDEND THAT IT HAD DECLARED JUST PRIOR TO THE STRIKE WAS 25 PER CENT. And at that more than half the stock was watered. In fact, it is said by many that the actual capital invested did not exceed \$500,000.

One of the rights that the striking miners demanded in addition to those already enumerated WAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE WITHOUT ANY INTERFERENCE FROM CAPITALIST MASTERS. This demand was made, because it had been the custom of the bosses to instruct the men how they should mark their ballots and as they all lived on company property and the election districts were convenient to the mines, it was easy to determine when the ballots were counted whether or not the miners had voted for the candidates, who were favorable to the company's interests. And if any of the groups of miners demonstrated anything like an independent spirit and did such an unpatriotic thing as vote the Socialist ticket, THE HUNDREDS LIVING IN THE DISTRICT WHERE A PREFERENCE FOR SOCIALIST CANDIDATES HAD BEEN MADE KNOWN

WERE DISCHARGED. And while no reason was given, it was plainly hinted to the locked-out miners, that if they didn't know how to vote they would better move out of Westmoreland county.

Crime to Vote Right

And when these men on strike attempted to vote last fall and did vote the Socialist ticket—many of them, as the returns from Westmoreland county shows—they were attacked by the hired thugs of the coal company and many of them were injured so badly that they will never be able to work again.

Strike-Breakers at Work

It was true that the mines were being operated. The company was getting out coal and the Pennsylvania railroad was hauling it to market. But it was not true that thousands of men were not still on strike and in order to demonstrate the truth of the strike situation the strikers determined to make a demonstration May Day and the first of this month seven thousand of them left their tents and shacks and marched to Irwin.

Frank Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers Union, was asked to speak to the assemblage on the subject of unionism, and Henry T. Jones of Milwaukee, Wis., was invited to speak to them on the subject of Socialism. Comrade Jones spoke to the thousands of strikers for an hour and forty minutes in the afternoon, and so enthusiastically was he received that another meeting was arranged for the evening in the city of Irwin. After the demonstrations an agent of the company insisted on making the acquaintance of Comrade Jones, and in the presence of Comrade Uriah Wilson, Comrade Henry J. Hufnagel, and one other Socialist comrade, attempted to bribe Comrade Jones to cease any future activity in behalf of the striking miners. The name of this agent is known to the comrades of Irwin.

Waiting for a Riot

Ever since the great May Day demonstration the Coal company has been waiting for an opportunity to deal the strikers a blow and there have been frequent threats since that day that "Ruffner was the fellow they are after and that they were bound to get him."

May 9 is known as "Miners' Day" among the strikers and they decided to observe it at Jamison Mine No. 1, several miles from this city. J. P. White, the president of the United Mine Workers Union, was to make an address to the strikers at Greensburg and the men from the Jamison district were marching toward Greensburg when the hired thugs of the company and a company of the state constabulary waded into them and didn't cease their brutality until every one of the unarmed workers had either been

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

Do You Know???

Comrades: Do you know that our new press prints from twenty-five to thirty-two thousand copies of the Herald an hour?

Do you realize that it is only running a very small part of the time?

Do you ever consider that we can supply an unlimited quantity of papers?

Do you ever stop to think that you who secure a few new subscribers now and then are as important links in the co-operative chain of publishing a Socialist paper as the editor or the press?

We are doing everything we can to make the paper what it should be from a news, editorial and typographical standpoint.

Now we ask your assistance to circulate it. Take that club blank you found in your paper last week and secure a club of new readers.

Without your help the work of the editor and circulation manager is in vain.

Do it this week.

Swamp us if you can.

Remember where the Herald goes, Socialism Grows.

clubbed into insensibility, or put to flight by flying bullets.

Public Roads Closed

Frank Ruffner, aged 32 and married, an avowed friend of the miners and his brother, Comrade John Ruffner, the Socialist candidate for sheriff, had been invited to lead the procession of the band of 100 marching strikers and at Luxor post office the men collected and began their march to Greensburg, which is about seven miles from there. The shortest route to Greensburg is along a country road past the property of the Westmoreland Coal company. The men had marched past the property May Day, despite the illegal injunction and they naturally were of the opinion that they would not be molested when THEY ATTEMPTED TO MARCH ALONG THE SAME PUBLIC ROAD. Remember that it was a PUBLIC ROAD. But the armed thugs and the mounted constabulary had evidently had their orders to prevent these peaceable workers from marching along a PUBLIC ROAD. These cowardly armed thugs and mounted soldiers made no attempt to stop the peaceful march of THOUSANDS on May 1, but when an unarmed ONE HUNDRED attempted to exercise their constitutional rights, they were told by the Pennsylvania cossacks and the hired constables of the coal company that they would not be permitted to walk on the PUBLIC ROAD. The Ruffners were surprised at this unexpected and unlawful interference and after a brief conference the delegation decided they would ignore the order of the capitalist representatives and make the peaceful use of the public road as was their constitutional right.

So the march of these peaceful and orderly men was ordered and with the Ruffners at the head the little band started. Then what happened. A bullet from the gang of armed ruffians plowed through Frank Ruffner's shirt front and with a scream of pain he fell to the ground writhing in agony with a piece of lead in his abdomen. Comrade John Ruffner, at the sight of his mortally wounded brother, sprang toward the assailant and then followed indiscriminate shooting and the mounted armed cossacks and the armed thugs on foot attacked the unarmed strikers, who were weakened physically anyhow from a years semi-starvation. The battle was an unequal one and soon Comrade John Ruffner was rendered unconscious. His skull is fractured. Strikers, named Kagar, Cosbo, Wadker, Hays, Davis, Hengcock, Spahn and Patrick, were also seriously injured. George Patrick may die.

And the foregoing took place in free America.
But if John Ruffner recovers from

his fractured skull he will be the next sheriff in Westmoreland county and then peace will be restored.
The miners say they will answer the bullets of May 9 with ballots on next election day.

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And all this can be done if you and 9,999 other comrades and sympathizers will give one grand boost, 10,000 acting at one time—wheel—wouldn't that be a sight—and then—Presto!—the daily appears. Easy, isn't it? Surely! Now don't think there are enough others to help without you—you must help—you are the one.

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(Continued from last week.)

Then, as to the integrity of society. What of the integrity of society today? Society as a moral affair or a physical thing. What of it? Today society is torn into contending factions. Men may try to evade it, but it is true. Down at the bottom of it is the great fundamental division between the working class and the capitalist class. The Socialists alone regard that division as against the best interests of society. Everybody else says it is there but you should not pay any attention to it. Socialists point out the fact, and offer a remedy. Already there is the great fundamental division; also there are great factions. Capitalist society today is torn into these factions which fight each other and war on each other. The dominant faction consists of those that can get possession of power. For example, the railroads seek the power to establish higher rates. The men who are interested to have their goods carried cheaply fight against the power of the railroads to prevent the railroads from using the social power to raise rates. Society is torn into myriad factions. Society lacks that unity which alone can make society what it should be. Capitalism rends it into warring classes and factions. The Socialist movement comes to that society, torn by warring classes and factions, and says there is a basis upon which unity is possible. That basis is the collective ownership and operation of the tools of industry. Once that is established the fundamental division into classes disappears; once that is established, the struggles of different groups of capitalists for possession of the social energy disappear also, and society assumes its integrity as a whole, as an entity, by reason of the fact that the cause of the division into factions and classes has been removed. The greatest proposition, the only proposition for the restoration of the integrity of society is that made by the Socialist movement. You can denounce until the crack of doom; you can denounce classes, you can denounce the unhappy conditions, but unless you strike at the cause, all your attempts to cure the effects will in the end prove fruitless and useless. We point out the fact that the factions and the classes that exist in society and that have made all the social fret and turmoil of the world are at the base caused by the economic conditions, and by making the necessary change, that turmoil and war and division will pass away and society will assume its integrity as a whole.

Then, again, the Rev. Father Gasson says that best Socialists are to be found in the orders of the Catholic church. Very good. There are many good Socialists in the orders of the Catholic church, and I hope their number will increase. And when I say Socialists, I mean my kind, the only kind. There are not fifty-seven varieties. There is but one.

Then further he points out, and this is a philosophic discussion, that we are based upon materialism; that is, he declares that we affirm materialism. Now, there are two kinds of materialism. There is the materialism that declares that the earth and universe are made up of matter, and that the matter contains inherent force, and that there is nothing outside of these forces or things. Now, this is not Socialism. For heaven's sake, don't say I said that it is. This is what is called scientific materialism, that which a lot of philosophers talk about among themselves, sometimes write books about, and I am not responsible for them. Now that kind of materialism is anti-religious in the sense of the spiritual, because it affirms a universal, material force in which there is no room for spiritual existence. All is force and matter. The Socialist position when it affirms the material phase, the economic interpretation of history—that does not deal with the question as to whether there is a God or not, but deals only with the facts of human development and points out that the economic conditions that surround the people in any country, and in any period of the world's history, affect them; that it is one of the factors that determine their character. The means by which they get their living, their economic environment, tends to make their character. That is economic interpretation of history. That was called the materialistic conception of history, but that is not materialism in the religious sense, and yet religious men deliberately twist the phrase and charge us with denying the possibility of the existence of a spiritual power. There are some Socialists that are materialists, no doubt. I am not to blame for their opinions, any more than they are to blame for mine. But the Socialist movement does not stand for that. If it did it would say so. You can be sure that the Socialists of today and of yesterday do not hope to get Socialism surreptitiously. We do not hold up a little toy and say, "Here it is," and thus lure you into some place you don't want to go. That is what the old parties do. You judge us by the standards that you have followed. They hold up a little toy in one hand, and it says on it, "Friends of labor," and with the other they make a big club to come down on your head at the first strike.

I am not a materialist in the religious sense, but I do recognize the economic facts that the economic condition at any period of time does affect men. Now whether it is the sole factor or not, is not the question. I don't think it is. And that is the Socialist materialism. For example, take the war of the Revolution. In so far as we could understand it, it was to some extent made possible by reason of the different economic interests of the king and his supporters and the American colonies. John Hancock and some other Americans were engaged in the tea business. The English government wanted to get the profit. John Hancock used to smuggle in tea. The English government sent over a cargo of tea, and called off the smugglers, and so the smugglers started a war, and that is all there is to it, as far as they were concerned. Some others fought for principle. And so you could go down through the history of this country, and you can find evidence that economic conditions of society in this country have affected the people. You can find it in the Civil War and conditions before the Civil War. The first vessel that carried slaves sailed out of New England. It was called the "Mary and Jesus." And religious people and the clergy were in the slave business. But after a time slavery in the North was not as profitable as what was called free labor, so northern slave owners sold their slaves to the South, which had also brought in other slaves, and then after a time the North went down and took that whole business away from them, and declared a great moral revolution. You can understand the Civil War better, the Revolutionary War better, all great events in American history better, if you understand the economic conditions that obtained at each period. And that is what the Socialists mean when they talk about historical materialism. But the gentlemen on the other side persist in declaring we mean materialism in the sense of the philosophers, the old German philosophers, and some others who talked about force and matter till your hair stood on end.

There is much more that I could say. I trust that you grasp this simple idea that I have framed out, that however many brands of Socialism may exist in the mind of any gentleman, to the mind of the Socialist there is but one brand, and upon that brand we invite criticism, and that brand is simply this: the demand for the social ownership and operation of the social tools of production and distribution. That is Socialism beyond question, and that alone; and that is the distinguishing feature of the Socialist movement of the world. If you say it means the abolition of private property, I say to you that it doesn't mean it to me. And when in the Pope's encyclical he affirms the value of private property, the necessity of private property, I would say to him, "I am a Socialist because I want to be the owner of private property." The present industrial system, the capitalist system, so far as the great mass of the working class are concerned, denies this right of private property to the working class. The fundamental right to private property is based upon labor. A man first of all should have the right to the equivalent of the value his labor produces. Deny a man the right to what he produces, and you have denied the first principle of the right of private property. I believe in private property, and recognize that under this system it is for us simply to work to get on Saturday night enough to feed us for the next week in order that our energies may be restored, that on the next week we may work again. But private property for us does not exist. A few rags, a wretched house, a little furniture on the installment plan, and a wooden box when we die. I want private property; I want a home and I want a right to live, and I recognize that in order to get these things I must own the means of getting them. I cannot produce property alone, for the means by which property and wealth are produced, by which I could produce property and wealth, are useless so far as I am individ-

ually concerned. I cannot operate them alone. And thus I join with my brothers. I say to them, let us collectively own these things and collectively operate them in order that wealth may be increased and wealth be returned to us in proportion as we have produced it, in order that we may have private property. This is essentially the position of the Socialist movement. I am not misrepresenting it, and I trust that sooner or later the world will discuss that demand. I know it will, and I know that whether it does or not, it will not deter us from advocating it. If we were reduced to one, if in all the world there were but one of us, that one would keep that standard of the Socialist movement floating in the face of the world. Though he walk in sorrow, alone, despised, misrepresented, assailed, spat upon, to an unknown grave, he would walk to that grave and he would uphold the standard and affirm his belief in the final emancipation of the working class. The Socialist movement of the world has entered the arena of human affairs, and has planted the standard of the emancipation of our class from class rule and the ending of the exploitation of man by man. And though defeat follows defeat, though our masters and our masters' defenders assail us from every side and every vantage point, though our numbers are reduced to the minimum, still we shall fight on, for within us is the faith that removes mountains. We have within us a conviction that is as irresistible as the rising sun, that the time will come—come in our days let us hope, or in the days of our children's children, when this human society shall not be as now torn into classes and contending factions, but will be clasped, regardless of race or creed or color, in everlasting and universal solidarity.

(THE END.)

Who Deserves the Credit?

We won in the supreme court, says a member of the Socialist administration, and now the ear company must sprinkle the streets. This action having begun some several years ago, while the Socialists were only a fly in the ointment, it is hard to see how the Socialists deserve the credit.—Journal Editorial, May 8, 1911.

Very hard to see, indeed! Knocko and Groucho would probably agree on that point. But what are the facts?

The idea of making the street railway sprinkle its tracks to protect people from the clouds of filthy street dust raised by its cars was talked of for years, and an old party alderman, Thuring, introduced a resolution in the council to require the company to sprinkle. But nothing came of it and the suffering people got no relief.

When the Socialists made their first entry into the council, in 1904, however, the situation changed. They began things that they meant to carry out. One of the Socialist aldermen, Welch, introduced an ordinance requiring the street railway to sprinkle its tracks and the Socialists forced it through the council.

Still Beggs only laughed. And the reason he could laugh was that there was a man holding down the city attorneyship named Runge. Runge told the aldermen it was useless to go to court to compel the street railway to obey the law, that the city was sure to get knocked out. He began suit, but there was no fight in it.

Then Beggs grinned. Hammering at Runge to "get a hustle on" did no good; he would not budge.

Then the Republicans swept the city and a new city attorney, John T. Kelly, stepped into office. But Kelly was as bad as his Democratic predecessor. He also intimated that the city "had no case." Finally he was driven to appear in court, but he had no heart in it, and let the case drag in the courts, with continuance after continuance—we printed the list at one time, and a long list it was.

And the people were still gasping in the dust clouds raised by the street cars. Finally we forced Kelly to go to trial, and the case was won, won two years later than it should have been!

Who Throws Away His Vote?

By John M. Work.
(Written for The Herald.)

THE man who votes against his own interest is the one who throws away his vote.

If you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, you vote against your own interest.

The Republican and Democratic parties stand for the continuation of the present capitalist system of industry, which robs you of most of your earnings. They are run in the interest of the capitalist class.

If you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, you help to strengthen and perpetuate the rule of your enemies, so that they can continue to rob you.

Your ballot is a strong and heavy club.

If you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, you hand that club over to the capitalist class, saying, "Please smash me over the head with that!" And they smash you all right.

If you vote the Socialist ticket, even if it is not elected, you strengthen and build up the party which is destined to emancipate you.

The only way you can avoid throwing away your vote is by voting the ticket of the Social-Democrats.

The only way in which you can make your vote hasten the day of your deliverance is by voting the Socialist ticket.

To vote any other ticket is to vote to make your chains heavier.

The military authorities at Fort Myers, Va., have excluded Kirkpatrick's great book, "War—What For?" They dread it. Our book department mails one copy upon receipt of \$1.20. Three copies, at 80 cents each, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

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THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood."
The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

It Looks Like Johnston

Washington, May 17.—From present indications it looks as if the next president of the International Association of Machinists will be William H. Johnston, now president of District No. 44, composed of all machinists in the employ of the United States government.

Johnston, who is a progressive unionist, has a lead of 95 nominations from local unions over James O'Connell, the present incumbent. The returns, now completed, show 228 local nominations for Johnston, 133 for O'Connell, 13 for blanks and 6 scattering. Only the first two will be in the ballot.

Never in the history of the Machinists' union, at least not since O'Connell became president about eighteen years ago, have there been so many nominations for a candidate running for the first time. The reason for this is found that in Johnston the rank and file of the Machinists' union see not only a progressive but also a capable executive.

O'Connell and his friends have for many years fought the well known radical tendencies of the Machinists' union. That they are about to be swept away by the new school of militant unionism now seems certain.

O'Connell is an officer of the Civic Federation and the Militia of Christ, both reactionary organizations.

Bunker Hill lodge No. 634 has the following to say about Johnston, in a recent circular to its sister unions: "Ninety per cent of the membership of the I. A. of M. have for years been patiently waiting for this opportunity to make a change."

"That opportunity is here—Johnston is the man."

"He is the highest type of an all around mechanic in railroad repair work and locomotive construction. He is thoroughly conversant with the conditions and needs of the men employed in the great unorganized machine tool industry, which is a menace to the general welfare of machinists everywhere."

"He is courteous in manner, firm in decision, diplomatic in conference, resourceful as a leader, eloquent in address, rigidly honest and under every test has proven himself loyal to the working class interest."

Johnston is the man who made an untiring and successful fight for the eight-hour day at the last congress. Through his efforts thousands of machinists in the employ of the government ARE NOW ENJOYING THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

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UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—can't your Fall be for emancipation from wage slavery?

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

J. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
805 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE 900
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Absolutely Without Pain or Danger
NEW TEETH
the best and finest made—
Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded
Standard Crowns and Bridge \$5.00 up
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Fine Fillings a Leading Specialty
We guarantee complete satisfaction give honest, intelligent advice free, and deserve nobody.

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COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to Room 206 Brisbane Hall

Machinists and Building Trades Still on Strike at Breweries

Another week has passed with no material change in the strike situation of the machinists at the various breweries in this city. All attempts at a settlement by the machinists' committee, assisted by the committee of the Federated Trades council, have failed, and at the present time there are no immediate prospects of a settlement. During the past week all of the members of the Building Trades department, employed in the breweries, on construction and repair work, were also called out on strike on account of the failure of the Brewers' association to sign up new contracts, the old ones having expired on May 1. A report at Federated Trades council headquarters is that the Brewers' association would be willing to settle with the machinists and the Building Trades department also if it were not for the "big stick" being held over their heads by the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, who are determined to kill the trades unions in this city, but who have evidently underestimated the job they have on hand. Both the machinists and the members of the Building Trades are in this fight to win. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Completed negotiations whereby they gained a very substantial increase in wages and other improved working conditions. The brewers gained the eight-hour day for the entire year and an increase in wages of \$1 per week; the drivers and bottlers get their working time reduced to eight hours in winter and nine hours in summer, and an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.50 per week; the engineers, \$2 per week; firemen and oilers, \$1.50 per week; and ice pullers and helpers \$1 per week and the eight-hour day.

Kansas City, Mo.—The backbone of the Carpenters' strike in this city, which has been on since April 1, is broken, and according to reports from strike leaders four-fifths of the men are back to work under the new scale which calls for an increase of 5 cents per hour.

St. Louis, Mo.—Four unions allied with the bookbinding industry in this city secured a substantial increase in wages on April 1, about 1,000 members being affected.

Washington, D. C.—The Amalgamated Carpenters recently secured an increase in wages of 6 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—After a fight covering a period of three and one-half years, the Metal Polishers have succeeded in signing an agreement with the firm of York & Son, manufacturers of musical instruments, this city. The company has agreed to re-instate all their old employees and discharge all scabs. They also agree to pay the union scale of wages and operate their plant under union conditions, and will hereafter use the union label of the Metal Polishers on all instruments manufactured by them. The fight started as the result of the Polishers trying to unionize the plant and when the men joined the union they were locked out.

promise us before an election, I have noticed that every time when labor gets in trouble the old party men were elected to office point the guns at us after the election.

"I have given the best years of my life to the trades union movement and have learned through bitter experience that the economic movement alone is not sufficient to emancipate the working class."

"We must vote as we strike."

His declaration was greeted with a roof-raising burst of applause as only workmen can applaud.

For Your Needs Try Bruett CLOTHING CO.

Sellers of Up-to-Date CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS For Men and Boys
Fond du Lac Avenue
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452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
100 LLOYD ST.
Fine Line of Union Cigars PARLOR

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Shaving Parlor
227 1/2 Howell Avenue

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIER, Proprietor

DIAMONDS WATCHES

Louis A. Manz
2918 Vliet Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

Boston, Mass.

Twenty-five girls employed in the Chase & Baker Piano works of this city, are out on strike to try and enforce their demand for fifty-six instead of sixty hours per week and the same pay, and as a result the factory is seriously handicapped, the work of the girls being of such a character that their places cannot be filled readily. The girls are solidly organized and declare there will be no compromise in the present conflict. The company is doing its best to keep on good terms with its 200 male employees in an endeavor to keep them from joining the girls in the strike.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Bridge and Structural Iron workers of this city have succeeded in negotiating a new wage scale, whereby the men have been granted an increase in wages of 50 cents per day.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Electrical Workers' union has signed a new contract with the employers which provides for an advance in wages of 2 1/2 cents per hour.

Edwardsville, Ill.—The differences existing between the miners and the Edwardsville Coal company, which have been in dispute since last July, have been settled. The controversy arose over the amount to be paid for placing crossbars. The operators agreed to pay 12 cents each, while the men held out for 40 cents, and the company finally came to terms and will pay the latter figure.

Louisville, Ky.—The members of the three locals of the United Brewery Workers of this city recently

ENAMELERS WIN

After a Strike of Short Duration Satisfactory Agreement Has Been Concluded

The strike of the members of the Enamelers' union of Port Hope, Ontario, on account of the discharge of the president for his membership in the union, and on account of the efforts of the management to prevent the formation of a union, has been advised by Organizer Flett and all of the men returned to work with the assurance that no further discrimination would be made against them on account of their membership in the union.

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MEN'S FURNISHERS

We Carry a Large Line of

Union-Made Clothing

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The Strissguth-Peiran Engraving Co. makes quality cuts

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AND
TOWEL SUPPLY
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FELIX WICHTA
THE SOCIALIST
BARBER SHOP
560 GROVE ST., Reik Bldg.

BICYCLES & MOTORCYCLES

Now is the time to have your bicycle overhauled, enameled, & nickel plated; all makes of tires and coaster brakes, at lowest prices; best steel wired guards put on, \$1.25; new bicycles, \$16, \$19, \$22, for cash or easy payments.
Agents for Harley-Davidson motorcycles.
Jonas Cycle Co., 728 National Ave.
PHONE SOUTH 479

Florida Unionists Active

Washington, D. C.—Organized labor of the state of Florida is up and doing and will seek to have the legislature enact into law an employers' liability bill, establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, together with other constructive legislation.

Receipts

Bridgetenders, 13039	\$2.46
F. J. Weber, organizer, fees	10.00
from A. F. L.	10.00
Patternmakers' association	5.40
Carpenters, 1586	.43
Carpenters, 1748	1.93
Pavers and Rammersmen, 587	.75
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers, 195	4.80
Carpenters, 188	1.35
Blacksmiths, 77	3.09
Carpenters, 1053	2.03
Plasterers, 138, rent	6.00
Steamfitters, 18, rent	6.00
Sheet Metal Workers, 24, rent	6.00
Hoisting Engineers, 139, rent	6.00
Painters' District council, rent	12.00
	\$69.10

Chas. DeKarske SALOON

Retail Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars
411 CHESTNUT STREET

Henry Harbicht's Place

Bottle Beer. Keg Beer on Tap
Sample Room. Phone 1496 Grand
271 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Borchardt Bros.

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Clothiers
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347-349 Grove Street

GET BUSY

Don't Miss the Great Clothing Bargains at
Leo. Hirsch
Cor. 3rd & Chestnut
The home of Union Made Clothing

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

Milwaukee, May 13, 1911.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Executive Board session.

William Hamann, chairman.

The Social-Democratic Publishing company requested endorsement of an appeal to labor unions urging the purchase of stocks in a Milwaukee labor daily paper. Some changes in the appeal were recommended and the appeal endorsed.

The secretary was instructed to issue the call for the annual convention in July next, to be held at La Crosse.

Appeal issued by the American Federation of Labor for appropriations in defense of kidnapped union men accused of the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building was referred to the annual convention.

An invitation to send delegates to the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor was referred to next convention.

It was decided to affiliate with the Associated State and Central Bodies, an organization formed at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The Carpenters' union No. 1146, of Green Bay, being on strike, appealed for financial assistance and one hundred dollars (second donation) was voted to be paid out of the defense fund.

The secretary reported on organizing work at Racine by William Sommers, on the present status of the workmen's compensation act, passed by the legislature, and Bro. Fisher reported on moral assistance rendered union men at Oconomowoc.

It was further decided to issue a convention program and arrange for the night sessions to be open to the public. Entire matter referred to the secretary.

Adjournment subject to call of the secretary.

Fraternally submitted,
FRED. BROCKHAUSEN,
Secretary.

DISBURSEMENTS

William Coleman, eight days business agent's salary	\$33.33
F. J. Weber, four days business agent's salary	16.67
William Coleman, ad. in The Daily News	.25
William Coleman, ad. in The Free Press	.35
William Coleman, ad. in The Journal	.60
Co-operative Printery 205 postal cards	3.50
Executive board, meeting held May 14	4.00
W. Fisher, two weeks' writing labor news	10.00
Total	\$68.71

Meeting adjourned.
J. M. BROPHY,
Recording Secretary.

Bull Wheelock's Place

UNION HEADQUARTERS
Past President Burlington Union
193 FOURTH STREET

REPAIRING

of All Kinds of SEWING MACHINES
Needles for All Makes
C. D. BREMER, 498 Eleventh Ave.

Joe Becker UNION MADE SHOES

821 3rd St. Milwaukee, Wis.

ADVERTISE SMALL WHY

BECAUSE WE SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT
CALL AND CONSIDER OUR PRICES
LUDWIG BERG, 317 WEST LUDWIG

Union-Made Clothing a Specialty
NEW STORE AT 824 THIRD ST.
630 East Water Street

PINSEL'S UNION MADE GENTS' FURNISHINGS

and SHOES for the whole family
454 MITCHELL STREET

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AT POPULAR PRICES
Schleiger-Schulz Co.
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If you wear or need Glasses consult
A. REINHARD
Established over 20 years at 154-2nd St. ask for Dr. Beck

Smoke Tampanola

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Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings
A Large Assortment of Good Merchandise
1439 GREEN BAY AVENUE

Welcoming to the Daily

A Genuine Socialist will do his share in establishing a Socialist Daily Newspaper in Milwaukee and State.

Do your part and subscribe for bonds on the blank on another page. It is the least you can do.

The secretary reported on organizing work at Racine by William Sommers, on the present status of the workmen's compensation act, passed by the legislature, and Bro. Fisher reported on moral assistance rendered union men at Oconomowoc.

It was further decided to issue a convention program and arrange for the night sessions to be open to the public. Entire matter referred to the secretary.

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Fraternally submitted,
FRED. BROCKHAUSEN,
Secretary.

Rewarding "Friends"

Bro. J. Luther Langson, the fighting secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma Federation of Labor, said in his speech at the great Auditorium meeting in Oklahoma City, just before last week's election, told why he finally dropped the capitalist parties. He said:

"I am sick of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. Labor must have a party of its own."

"No matter what the politicians

Peter Schupmehl

Saloon and Palm Garden
520 State St.

Meeting Halls for Rent

A few dates are still open for the Small Hall in Brisbane/Building
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are open for engagement for the large hall in Brisbane Building

Unions, Societies and Organizations are requested to investigate these halls. They are high, well ventilated and fireproof. The building is a modern structure, built entirely by Union Labor. They are splendid halls to hold meetings.

Branches of the Social-Democratic Party and other organizations will find these halls excellent and convenient for lectures. Take up the matter with your organization. The big hall ought to be used every Sunday afternoon for this purpose. Why not organize for such weekly Sunday afternoon lectures?

Special Sale!

Until MAY 21st

Socialists are ever ready to learn

Knowing this we offer:

Changes in the Theory and Tactics of the (German) Social-Democracy, Paul Kampfmeyer's instructive as well as interesting treatise, translated by our eloquent

State Senator Winfield R. Gaylord

REGULAR PRICE 50 CENTS
SPECIAL PRICE 35 CENTS

Brisbane Hall Book and Tobacco Store
528 Chestnut St. Downstairs

People's Realty Co.

528-532 CHESTNUT STREET
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, County Court—In Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Sophie Jura, deceased.
Let the testamentary of the Estate of Sophie Jura, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to George Jura, Fred Jura, and William Jura, by this Court.
It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of Dec., A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby set aside for the examination and adjustment of the claims of all creditors of the said Sophie Jura, deceased, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.
It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Aug., 1911, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.
It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.
Dated this 10th day of May, 1911.
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

WIDOW & MENZIE, Attorneys for Estate
STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, County Court—In Probate.
In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of Marie Schmidtmeyer, deceased.
Let the testamentary of the last will and testament of Marie Schmidtmeyer, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Victor Schmidtmeyer, as executor, by this Court.
It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of Dec., A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby set aside for the examination and adjustment of the claims of all creditors of the said Marie Schmidtmeyer, deceased, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.
It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Aug., 1911, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.
It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.
Dated this 10th day of May, 1911.
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

JOHN C. KAREL, Executor's Attorney.
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT—In Probate.
In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of Adam Jura, deceased.
Let the testamentary of the last will and testament of Adam Jura, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to George Jura, Fred Jura, and William Jura, by this Court.
It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of Dec., A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby set aside for the examination and adjustment of the claims of all creditors of the said Adam Jura, deceased, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.
It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Aug., 1911, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.
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Dated this 10th day of May, 1911.
By the Court: M. S. SHERIDAN, County Judge.

SEEDS
Flower and Garden Seeds
in big variety—grown in the middle part of this State.
When in Need of a Spring Medicine
Call on Us, We Carry a Large Assortment.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
H. F. Steinert
Pharmacist
1112 Teutonia Ave.
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WM. WIGDER
OPTICIAN
406 Twelfth Street
Telephone West 4733

Now for a Municipal Light Plant

To the Socialist administration falls the agreeable duty of building Milwaukee's long delayed (delayed by corporation chicanery) municipal light plant. And agreeable is the word, all right.

The corporation interests used the courts to get a long delay—which means longer time to make profits out of the city treasury.

The city had purchased a site for the light plant on the south side, but had paid for it out of a bond issue that the interests—through Neacy—got the courts to declare illegally issued, due to a trifling technicality.

Bond Issue Validated

The city was powerless to do anything until a bill could be passed at Madison to validate the bond issue. The bill has been passed and is law, and now the building of the city's electric light plant will go forward—unless some scamp with rocks again is able to make use of the courts to the city's injury.

The new law permits the city to ratify the bond issue and the purchase of the site. This was done at Monday night's council meeting by the Socialists. They introduced an ordinance for the purpose, and it will take the regular two weeks' course. The city will then have the \$70,000 and the site, and can push the building of a plant and the other details. Hooray, at last!

Bravo! City Attorney's Official

The unprecedented success of the Milwaukee city attorney's office before the supreme court is a cause for comment among the lawyers of Milwaukee and the state. Even supreme court justices have remarked upon the talent shown by the present administration of that department.

For to date they have WON SEVEN cases before the supreme court and only lost three.

Even one of the cases lost was a moral victory for the contention of the city. It was the Neacy suit over damages from track elevation—that "public-spirited" citizen Neacy again, who is forever putting the community to expense defending badgering lawsuits! The city attorney's office made the contention that in such cases damages could not be assessed against the city in excess of the benefits.

The supreme court said that while it would rule against the city in recognition of long standing custom it took cognizance of the contention set up, clearly regarding it as having some soundness and implying a compliment for the present administration of the city attorney's office that it was the first one to have pointed out the principle involved, although such matters had been under adjudication for forty years or more.

Another Notable Victory

The city won out in the Mariner suit. The late Ephraim Mariner held a tax title to some land on which the city had built its garbage plant in the Third ward, supposing that this title to the land was good. The then city attorney, Kelly, had carefully looked over the abstract and said it was flawless. City Atty. Hoen won out in the lower court and the supreme court affirmed the decision, it being held that Mariner had lost his title through silence, he having, it seemed, slyly possessed himself of the tax title and laid in wait for some one to purchase the property when he could spring upon them in the courts.

Wisconsin State Organization

E. H. Thomas, Briarbank Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., state secretary, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

Sheboygan County.—For many years Sheboygan county has been only second to Milwaukee county in its Socialist vote. The good comrades of this county intend to keep up this splendid record. They are organizing the county with good will. A meeting of the Sheboygan county central committee was held on May 5. Twenty-five new members were accepted, and many more have been reported (nine from Sheboygan alone) since this meeting. Two new delegates were seated as members to the county central committee. A card index system of the polling list will be kept by the central committee. Everything will be done systematically and in first-class shape. Plymouth has been reorganized and Sheboygan county is certainly making a good record.

Hollandale.—This small, but enthusiastic branch took up its last meeting the subject of subscribing for

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, Briarbank Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee.

Hereafter the meetings of the County Central Committee, S. D. P., will be held every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, at Briarbank hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, at 8 P. M.

The Town of Lake branches No. 1 and 2, S. D. P., have arranged for their second annual picnic, to be held Sunday, June 11, at Farnwood grove. In order to reach this grove, take South Milwaukee car, and ride two blocks south of the city limits. Music will be furnished by Hachlen's orchestra. Admission to cents. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Coming Nation club, S. D. P., has arranged for their annual May ball, at the South Side Kindergarten hall, Saturday evening, May 20, at which it invites its many friends to be present. The Coming Nation club is one of the most progressive clubs in the city of Milwaukee, and has just recently taken several hundred

dollars of their funds to purchase bonds for the new daily paper.

The Second Ward branch, S. D. P., has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament to be given at Hanke's hall, Sunday afternoon, May 20. The hall is located on the corner of Ninth and Harmon streets. The net profits of this tournament will go towards the benefit of the Socialist daily of Milwaukee. Forty dollars in ten cash prizes and fifteen other valuable prizes will be given to the winners. Admission, 50 cents.

A Boost for the Daily

The United Singing Societies of Milwaukee are making arrangements for a monster concert to be held at the West Side Turner hall, Saturday evening, June 10. A musical and vocal program is now being arranged for, and will consist of selections rendered by the United Singing Societies of Chicago and Milwaukee. Between five and seven hundred mem-

May Greeting!

By S. N. Franklin.
(Written for The Herald.)

With the coming of the month of May every Social-Democrat feels the coming of a great workmen's day. When May comes every Socialist, by nature an optimist, becomes more optimistic yet. May! One need not be a poet to sing your praise; all he has to be is a Socialist.

May! Nature's truest bid! No one welcomes you any more heartily than do we. You may bring flowers for some, sunshine for others, but for us you bring the most precious of your treasures—hope! For as sure as the long dreary winter vanishes with your appearing, so sure will Socialism come, to bring the workman's salvation.

Through the wild, senseless noise of the capitalist discord we can distinctly perceive the tuneful approach of the workman's May. We perceive it with all our senses, with our whole intellect.

And let the capitalistic winter storms sing its mournful song! Let it try to break up the wretched home of the workman! Let the capitalistic ice-cold wind try to blow out the fire from the workman's heart! Let it try!

For May, one need not be a bard to perceive the tuneful peal of your warning thunder. All he has to be is a Socialist.

Monsieur le Baron

(Written for The Herald.)

Neither brilliant nor original is he Estourmel de Constant.

Phrase monging is his greatest talent. According to him Socialism is the result of militarism, and the world at large is still suffering from the effect of the Franco-Prussian war.

As to the first statement, we admit that militarism is of great assistance in demonstrating the injustice and stupidity of the present day system of society.

As to the second statement, it is but fair to say that the only men who clearly foretold the effects of the Franco-Prussian war were the despised Socialists of both countries.

Rebel and Liebknecht, at that time the only Social-Democratic representatives in the North German parliament, were branded as traitors to their country for saying then, what is now admitted by everybody as being the truth.

However, let us say to Monsieur le Baron, if Germany would have been whipped, and if the just ambition of her people, namely, to be united, had been foiled in that terrible year 1870-71, he, le Baron, would not now be around bemoaning the effects of that war.

He would, or possibly he would have to worship the fatherless Napoleon No. 3, the saviour of the respectably corrupt exploiting class of La France. This noble creature of the French clergy bid his soldiers to rape women on the streets of Paris in order to provoke riots. These brave ones then had occasion to shoot down innocent women, children and working men, and lo Napoleon No. 3 posed as the only man capable to protect society against the greedy proletariat.

To hold his throne, this little imitator of Napoleon the Great mad war against Russia, Austria, China, Mexico and Prussia, and the working



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that no other beer has the delicious appetizing flavor of

Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality

Pabst exclusive 8-day malt and the Pabst exclusive process of brewing make it a clean, rich, wholesome beverage that creates a hearty appetite and aids digestion.

Order a case today.

bers of the Socialist Singing Societies of Chicago will attend the concert. The profits of this concert will be turned over to the Social-Democratic Publishing Company for bonds for our daily paper. We therefore urge each and every comrade and sympathizer to be sure to make no other preparations for this day, and attend this concert without fail. Make it your business to attend and see that your friends come also.

The Eleventh Ward branch, S. D. P., has arranged for a monster basketball picnic. Same will be held at Scheffner's grove, Sunday, July 9, 1911. Admission, \$1 per family, including free refreshments.

The East Side Socialist Women's club has arranged for a prize card tournament, to be held Tuesday afternoon, May 23, at Jung's hall, 603 Third street, at 2:30. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Russian branch, S. D. P. of Milwaukee, has arranged for an entertainment and ball, to be held Saturday evening, May 27, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 204 Fourth street. Admission, 25 cents. Ladies, accompanied by gentles, free.

The South Side Young People's Socialist league will give an informal May ball Thursday evening, May 25, at Korsch's hall, southeast corner of Ninth and Greenfield avenues. Everybody cordially invited.

Mrs. Michaels Sends Thanks

Mrs. A. Michaels, 666 Madison street, Chicago, asks us to convey to Milwaukee comrades her deep appreciation of their thoughtfulness in her recent bereavement in the death of her husband, Comrade A. Michaels, especially to City Atty. Hoen and to Ald. Poor on behalf of the Eighth Ward branch.

Pass the word along the line boys that the place to order your supply of coal, coke or wood is through this office. I will guarantee you satisfaction regards weight and measure and your order will get careful attention and as prompt delivery as circumstances will allow. Remember prices are still low during the month of May. Leave orders at the book store, main entrance, or mail your order to H. W. Bistorius, 528 Chestnut street, Briarbank Hall.

Mention the HERALD to all our advertisers.

The Truefit Credit Clothing Co.

ANNOUNCES that it is now located at the New Store

230 West Water Street

MEN'S CLOTHING EXCLUSIVELY

UNION MADE

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

Open Day and Night
Telephones Main 2728

Our Carriages are all New and are Heated in Cold Weather

None but Union Drivers are Employed

BEST CARRIAGES for Funerals \$3.00 or more Weddings

Look At Your Clothes!

Are they as clean and neat as you would like to have them? If not, let us call for them tomorrow, and you will be surprised how our new process of cleaning will improve them.

Ring Up North 2090

BADGER DYE WORKS

Main Store 887-889 THIRD STREET



BROTHERS

You Can Watch the Union Label Grow

If you help to make it bigger and stronger by smoking or chewing EIGHT BROTHERS Long-Cut. The last puff's as good as the first, and the chew is clean and satisfying.

A Long, Slow, Smooth Smoke

A Clean, Satisfying Chew

Tobacco-users know that the Union Label stands for quality. It is the best advertisement of the quality of EIGHT BROTHERS Long-Cut.

The Label on our package is also a notice to Union men that every nickel smoke or chew they buy helps a brother Union man.

EIGHT BROTHERS Long-Cut is your tobacco, Mr. Union Man. It's a standing proof that Union tobacco is the best made. "Label Smoke" is your smoke. Get in line to-day.

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ANY STYLE
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MANAGER
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For Tender Feet

A positive cure for perspiring,
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Remember you can
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Social-Democratic Advances

City Accounting and Organization—Big Headway Through the Party of Labor

Big sweeping changes have been made in Milwaukee city business organization the past year. "A revolution in municipal accounting" is what some people call it.

It is a record of which all Milwaukeeans can be proud, even though the bigness and the thoroughness of it has been well hidden by the Milwaukee daily papers.

Read this article and see for yourself.

Big things—important, constructive things—have been left out of the daily papers. They have all had access to this information. But they have suppressed, ignored and minimized these things, as they have done with other Social-Democratic advances.

This is a story of real progress. It is not all easy reading. But when you have read this and finished it, you will understand municipal business better.

And you will see how the way is being laid in Milwaukee toward the better city, the city efficient. Some of these are only small, practical, technical matters. But they are things that must be done to lay the way for bigger things.

Some Things Done

These are some of the activities of the comptroller's office the past year:

1. Appointment by Social-Democratic Comptroller Carl P. Dietz of non-political expert accountant, Leslie S. Everts, as deputy comptroller.
2. Scientific budget making introduced. Blanket appropriations discontinued. The notorious ambush, "General City Purposes Fund," abolished.
3. Complete inventory of city government property under way for several months and to be concluded about June 1.
4. System of property accountability established.
5. One style uniform payroll issued in triplicate substituted for seventeen different styles of payroll issued only in duplicate by the various city departments.
6. Voucher bills in triplicate devised, making traceable records.
7. City employees' directory innovated. Card index system providing complete check against payroll "padding," entirely possible under old system.
8. Education of the public. Reports, pamphlets and lectures, discussions of city finances by partisans and nonpartisans, to an extent breaking all precedents in Milwaukee. More than ever it is felt, "City business is everybody's business—let everybody know!"

A Big Proposition

As a business proposition, there is nothing small about the city of Milwaukee.

It is a thirty million dollar corporation.

Every year it buys and handles millions of dollars worth of property. It employs and has in service more than 4,000 people.

Trace Every Dollar and Penny

A city and corporation like this ought to employ strictly the best efficiency methods known. All transactions ought to be marked by accuracy. In all money deals there ought to be such checks, vouchers and records that every dollar or penny can be traced through all the channels and windings it has traveled.

This has been well enough understood by all intelligent citizens these growing years of the city. But since Milwaukee became a big city, not until the entrance of the Social-Democrats into the city hall and the appointment of an expert, an enthusiastic accountant—with a free hand—have efficiency methods been put into practice.

Spoiled Service

This does not particularly discredit in any way the men who have formerly occupied the comptroller's office. There have been men like Henry Smith, Peter Koehler and a few others, perhaps, who wanted to advance. But this or that political stumbling block stood in the way, lax methods became laxer, funds were juggled, bookkeeping was bungled, the budget became a piece of monkey work, and the poison of politics crept in and spoiled the spirit of service.

There Were Reasons

Much of the time in the past there has been no desire to advance in accounting and organization. Those who held office were in to draw salaries, wax fat and tread the primrose path of pleasure rather than they were actuated by a desire to get down to the best known business methods and render straight, excellent service to the people and the taxpayers of the city.

Comptroller Dietz's Search

Constant activity and perpetual zeal are necessary to keep pace with all the new and good methods appearing. This activity and zeal so remarkably manifest in the comptroller's office during the past year has had hearty co-operation from the entire Social-Democratic administration.

When Comptroller Carl P. Dietz entered office in April, 1910, he cast about him to find a deputy. He directed his search for an expert on the square accountant. He cared not for title, whether this accountant was Dem-

ocrat, Republican, Socialist, Mugwump or Prohibitionist. Neither race, color, creed nor previous condition of servitude was to be considered. He was after an accountant, the best veritable crackjack available.

Finding Deputy Everts

In an office at 285 Third street, he found Mr. Leslie S. Everts, doing business as a consulting accountant, with a force of assistants. Though the immediate money prospects in private business were more advantageous to Mr. Everts, he was attracted by the peculiar allurement of service for the city. It offered chances to learn and chances to teach.

Mr. Everts is a University of Wisconsin graduate. He grew up in Rice Lake, Wis., later graduating from the Stevens Point Normal, and teaching school one year. He is 34 years old. He was in bank service and cashier seven years, and during his four years in Milwaukee became well established as a consulting accountant.

It has been said of Mr. Everts, "His brain works as though it has been taken out and cleaned and oiled for action each day."

What's a Comptroller For?

The business of the city comptroller is to control, watch, guide, record and aid in the proper handling of the city moneys. He is supposed to be officially and distinctively "the watchdog of the treasury."

Unofficially and by divine right of natural gifts, Ald. Henry Smith is the "watchdog of the treasury." But the official responsibility rests on the shoulders of the comptroller. In some cities, the title is spelled "controller."

"Let George Do It"

And whereas, the city comptroller has in the past been chiefly a perfunctory, let-George-do-it, after-me-the-dog sort of an official, the comptroller today actually controls accounts—which is what he was officially created for and which is what is expected of him.

When through a city department and by action of the common council, an appropriation of money has been made and the money is set aside for a certain purpose, it is then the comptroller's controls.

A Municipal Curiosity

The budget of a city is a statement of how much money the various departments will need during the year and what they will need it for. If ever a Municipal Museum is established in Milwaukee it should not fail to provide a place for the 1910 budget.

This last and memorable memento of the Rose administration is a curiosity eminently proper to have a conspicuous position under Inefficiency Exhibit No. 1. Or, it will not be wrong to put it in a glass case under the heading of Horrible Examples, to be studiously avoided.

People Laughed at It

This 1910 budget, the original official copy was found loosely rolled and somewhat crumpled, in the rear of a desk drawer. When this piece of city bookkeeping was held before audiences in school houses last winter, people were amused.

They laughed. They could hardly believe their eyes. They would later come up and examine it more closely. They wanted to make sure that this bunch of loose, crumpled sheets was the official budget for the city of Milwaukee for 1910.

Only a Memorandum

Here was a statement concerning the expenditure of over eight million dollars. It was not prepared with any idea of being preserved and consulted.

It was a slovenly, temporary memorandum. It was not a careful, thorough, detailed, permanent record.

A Real Budget

The 1911 budget prepared chiefly under the direction of Deputy Comptroller Everts excites the admiration of all who know what it means, who thoughtfully consider its purpose.

It is a volume four inches thick, bound in heavy canvas boards. It is perfectly indexed and goes thoroughly into details.

It is the best and most complete single record covering finances of the city government of Milwaukee that has ever been compiled. In plan and logical arrangement, it is a surpassing accomplishment.

"Where Does the Money Go?"

is an inquiry ever on the lips of taxpayers. And the truth is that in the past even the city officials have not known in any adequate way where the money goes.

Let us compare two items—one from the 1910 Dave Rose budget and one from the 1911 budget. The two methods will illustrate the two methods. What holds true in this instance, also holds true in scores of others.

Two Items Compared

In the 1910 budget, the police department schedule had the following lump sum estimate:

Hay, oats, etc.....\$3,300.00

In the 1911 budget, the hay, the oats and the etcetera were itemized as follows, in this manner:

3230 bu. oats, at 40 cents.....\$1,287.50
44 tons marsh hay, at \$12.....\$528.00
2 tons timothy hay, at \$20.....40.00
6375 lbs. bran, at \$1.20 per 100.....76.50

What Are General Supplies?

In the 1910 budget, the fire department schedule, which was superior to most of the others, contained this item:

General supplies, 42 houses, at \$300.....\$12,600.00

Even so keen-eyed and hard-headed taxpayer as Sir Thomas Neacy would be up against it in attacking such an



Increase the Efficiency of Your Office Force!

Cool, fresh, invigorating air, produced by a good electric fan—a Robbins & Myers "STANDARD" Fan—will pay big dividends.

Costs less to run than a 16 candle-power lamp. Absolutely reliable.

But make no mistake in your equipment. Insist on having



An investigation will disclose the reason why all electricians endorse them.

We Sell Them. All Styles and Types.

SOLD BY THE
Emergency Electric Company
291 Fifth Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin

A Visit to Our Salesroom

will interest every woman who cooks.

YET, she will learn the secret of shorter kitchen hours. She will find out just what she needs to cook, and she is bound to use them.

Over 200 are all heated by one set of burners, which means economy.

She will find a gas-range just what she needs for cooking, and her floor space.

She will find that the Cabinet Range, with the convenient oven, costs but little more than the old, low-cost type.

We invite your inspection to our Salesroom, at the Gas Office, 285 Wisconsin Street.

Milwaukee Gas Light Company

Property Accountability

A complete inventory of city government property was gotten under way in the summer of 1910. All city departments were furnished with blank sheets and instructions. The final computations are expected to be concluded about June 1, 1911.

Shortly after completion, Everts made thorough inquiry, but would give adequate knowledge of the pay-roll system to the city government property.

Government Property

There were rumors and vague memories of something like an inventory having been started, suggested or whispered about some ten or twelve years ago. But during all this time that one year has been treading upon the heels of another, no one has known accurately what the city government property is worth.

When the inventory system now under way has been installed, it will be automatic, and from time to time as necessity dictates, actual valuation may be transferred from the general records and thus a perpetual inventory can be maintained without the delay and cost attached to this initial step.

This establishes property accountability. We may now know just how much property the city government owns. And we may know who is to be held accountable.

Such a plan is followed by most big corporations.

A Uniform Payroll

As been devised. Formerly, there were seventeen different styles of payroll. It was difficult to file them properly with convenience. And they were issued only in duplicate.

The new uniform style of payroll issued in triplicate gives the department issuing it, and the comptroller and the city clerk each a copy. Try file flat or otherwise. The comptroller files by departments and the city clerk by months. This assists materially in matters of reference and gives increased accuracy.

A movement to promote regularity and eliminate wasted time in the payment of city employees is now under process of development.

Tracing Purchases

Voucher bills in triplicate have been devised and are in use by the

Carey's Reply a Timely Book

The reply of James F. Carey to Father Gasson's criticism of Socialism is completed in this week's Herald and will be made into a pamphlet without delay. Orders can be sent in at once and will be filled in the order of their receipt. Comrade Carey's reply fills just the want of the present time, when certain clerics and goldstein goldbricks are putting out the most outrageous untruths about the great working class political movement. Wherever these stories have taken hold of working people, there is just the place to put Carey's masterly reply. The pamphlet will sell for 10 cents; twenty-five copies for \$1.75.

How About Your Next Printing Order

DO YOU know that we can do your printing as good as any other office in the city?

Our prices are not the lowest in town—but our printing is not the lowest grade either. We always try to please our customers. Make it your business to give us your next printing order. The Socialist movement profits by this manipulation, and you will be giving a helping hand while helping yourself.

The Co-operative Printery
Brisbane Hall Sixth and Chestnut Sts.

LOTS
\$1 DOWN
\$1
A WEEK
NO INTEREST
AT ALL
\$125 Up

Discount for cash or large payments.

SPEND SUNDAY AFTERNOON
AT

HIGHLAND VIEW

The beautiful LAKE SHORE DRIVE SUBDIVISION; a short distance south of Whitefish Bay Park.

Take the Oakland Avenue (Whitefish Bay or Fox Point) car and get off at Fairmount Avenue. Automobileists take the Lake Shore Drive. You will see the sign.

L.A. Kinsey & Son

202 Empire Building
Cor. Grand Avenue and West Water Street

Men's & Young Men's Suits \$15.95

Consisting of Worsteds, Cassimers, Cheviots & Serges, regular \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits, Now \$15.95



\$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits, mostly young men's sizes, light and dark shades, long cut coats, peg top trousers, specially priced \$10.00.

Boy's Section

An especially good showing of Straw Hats, both sailor and turban styles, 50c.

Boys' Shirts, negligee, both plain colors and lancies, 79c and 50c.

Boys' Knicker Suits, 9 to 16 years, regular values \$3.00 to \$6.00, specially priced for Saturday, \$1.53, \$2.55, \$3.55.

Just Received

A new shipment of Straw Hats on sale at \$1.00 to \$3.50

Bonds Free with every Purchase



Bonds Mean Dollars To You

Seasonable Hardware

Lawn Mowers, Hose, Lawn Benches, Garden Implements, Gas and Oil Stoves, Refrigerators, Screens and Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Fishing Tackle, Baseball and Lawn Tennis Goods, Coaster Wagons, Mixed Paints, Oil and Varnish, Mechanic's Tools of all Kinds.

FRED G. REINHOLD
"The Hardware Man"
3814 LISBON AVENUE

Special Reduced Price Sale

Starting Saturday, May 20, to and including Saturday and Sunday, May 27 and 28.

The Following Union Made 5cent Cigars will be sold 8 for 25 cents.

Bright Light Blue Label Prince Eugene
Little Mate H. B.

Deutsch Ungarischer Real Diamond

The following 10 cent Cigars will be sold 4 for 25cts.

Liby Bud, H. F., Deutsch Ungarischer 10c size

Regular 25 cent Pipes will be sold at 15 cents each

Special values in Books for great and little people.

Our stock of Cloth bound copies, "Socialist at Work," by Hunter.

Regular Price \$1.50 Net, \$1.00 While they last

Our stock of "Socialist Readings for Children" by John Spargo.

Regular Price \$1.00 Net, 50 cents While they last

The same Book in Paper cover 50c, 25c while they last

The \$1.50 Edition of "The Jungle" will be sold at 50 cents.

Karl Marx Red Flag Pins.

Regular Price 25 cents, 15 cents while they last

State Senator Gaylord's translation on German Social Democracy.

Regular everywhere 50 cents, reduced to 35 cents

Brisbane Hall Book & Tobacco Store

528-530 Chestnut Street

Entrance at Main Corridor, Chestnut St. Entrance

A Thrifty Court Reporter---Overcharges Apparent

"You've tried to remove me once before, judge, and remember you did not succeed. Remember, if you wish to remove me you must prefer charges." These words, hurled by Chief Deputy Clerk of Courts Wieber at Judge Orrin T. Williams, in public, in the office of the clerk of courts, Wednesday morning, are the latest developments in the case of Mr. Wieber's calling into question certain bills presented by a certain court reporter.

The origin of the trouble dates back several months. Early in February Mr. Joseph M. Carney, reporter in Judge Turner's court, presented a bill of \$20 to the clerk for extra services rendered by one of his assistants for two days' attendance upon an outside judge. Mr. Wieber declined to endorse the bill, stating that the reporter receives his regular salary and he had no proofs of two judges holding court at the same time on the two days in question. And further, that the bill was made out to Mr. McGill, Mr. Carney's assistant, and therefore he would have to cash the same. Mr. Carney left and later Mr. McGill came. After being catechized as to what services the bill represented, he stated he did not feel justified in claiming the amount, and he left. A few days later, however, he again appeared and stated he had talked it

over with Mr. Carney and that they had decided on drawing the money. So the bill was paid. Mr. Wieber's suspicions, however, being aroused, set to work investigating. He found that in many cases bills had been paid for attendance on two judges on the same day without the records showing that two courts had been in session on the same days. Furthermore, that on April 16, 1910, the same reporter drew \$254.50, and also on February 12, 1910, \$44.75, to which he appeared not to be entitled, although Judge Turner had O. K'd the bills.

Mr. Wieber, therefore, felt in duty bound to communicate with Judge Turner, calling attention to the apparent questionable doings of his reporter. These court reporters, by the way, are appointed by the various judges and are responsible to them. It appears that Judge Turner declined to have anything to do with the matter and apparently did not accept the information in the spirit in which it was given.

So the matters rested until just prior to the passage of the court reporter bill in Madison. The Daily News, in seeking for arguments in favor of the bill, in looking over court reporter accounts in the clerk of courts' office, stumbled upon the private papers and memoranda made by Mr. Wieber while engaged in his investigations some time before. Some

of these The News published without his knowledge or consent, however.

The article in The News was somewhat vaguely written, a cast reflection on circuit court judges in general, which is greatly to be regretted. Naturally the judges took offense and the meeting called Friday probably was called to investigate The News matter. Nothing definite, however, could be learned as to what took place owing to the reticence of the parties present. Clerk of Courts Young, feeling that the meeting was of a confidential nature, refused to make any statement.

It seems, however, that certain personal papers of Mr. Wieber were held back, among them a letter which Mr. Wieber again obtained possession of, claiming it to be his personal property. Wednesday morning Mr. McGill called, accompanied by Judge Williams, and requested the letter. Mr. Wieber declined, stating he would turn it over only under due legal process, as it was his personal property. Furthermore stating that Judge Turner had the original.

In the ensuing altercation Mr. Wieber tore the letter to fragments and freed his mind by the words above quoted.

The matter, however, is not yet settled and further developments may be looked for.

Garden, the popular Serbian String Orchestra having been secured. The engagements began Saturday, May 20. Daily concerts will be given from 7 to 12 p. m., Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 12 p. m. The Steier Quartette continues to render its musical treats. Selected lunch and best refreshments are served.

Vocal Music at Park Concerts

A Day Off for Custodians

The free concerts at the parks of Milwaukee will be more attractive and interesting this summer than in the past, as the Social-Democratic park commissioner, Kowalski, has introduced an innovation providing that vocal music as well as instrumental shall be provided at such concerts. Eight thousand dollars have been set aside for the payment of the musicians this summer, and \$2,000 for use of vocal music and soloists, with lanterns and decorations included. This is a beginning in giving the people a pleasing variety of music, including songs by choruses and soloists.

The same commissioner introduced a resolution granting one day off a week to park custodians, who at present work seven days a week. The salary will be the same for six days as it used to be for seven. This measure will be realized as soon as the superintendent is ready with a plan to post responsible men when custodians take their days off.

The park board has decided, on motion of Commissioner Kowalski, to paint the following signs on each side of the two automobiles of the board: "City of Milwaukee, Park Board." The motion was adopted, by three votes against two, and is intended to stop the use of the machines for joy riding.

Notice

Farmers--Stable Owners--Removal and Disposal of Manure

It is found that many farmers and truck gardeners will undertake to remove manure from stables throughout the year provided they can arrange with the stable owner to come regularly and to always find the manure there for them.

Many stable owners have manure which has to be removed regularly.

The bureau of street cleaning desires to bring such parties together. Stable owners and farmers willing to make such an arrangement should notify J. J. Handley, superintendent of street cleaning, city hall. In this way farmers can secure manure in parts of the city near their farms and stable owners can have regular removal of manure.

Live Questions

What's all this noise about? Why all this scare and hullabaloo? Be steady, Mr. Consumer. Don't get excited. There's nothing to it. The Standard Oil company will be with us many days and many moons yet.

The shortest, wittiest penetrating commentary on the United States supreme court Standard Oil decision was the tag end of a Chicago Tribune editorial. Said The Tribune:

"Like a chameleon, the more the Standard changes the more it is the same thing."

Remember, when you break the

power of Standard Oil you break the power that fixes the cost of living, the backbone of all organized capital in the American states.

Full Limit of Bureau

Postoffice Department Official Reveals Arbitrary Methods Employed in the Service.

NATURAL RIGHTS ABRIDGED

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart Declares Employees Have Been Dismissed Solely Because They Were Members of a Postal Employees' Union.

Washington--The attitude of the postoffice department officials is now a matter of record with reference to the right of the employees of the postal service to organize for mutual protection. While it has been known that the department has been exceedingly active in its hostility, yet it was hardly conceived that the chief officials would assume that because an individual entered the postal service he thereby relinquished his rights as a citizen, guaranteed to him under the first amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart, in testifying before the house committee on civil service reform, admitted that employees in the service had been dismissed because they were too active in promoting a union of postal clerks, notwithstanding the fact that they were highly efficient. His exact words were as follows:

"They were discharged because of their pernicious activity in promoting this new organization. The organization had headquarters in St. Paul, and I believe they were officials of the proposed union. Otherwise they were efficient men. The reason for their dismissal was their activity in the face of the plain order of the postmaster general and other department officials which they persistently violated. It was a plain case of insubordination."

Oscar F. Nelson, president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, followed Mr. Stewart before the committee. He detailed to the committee the manner in which he had been dismissed from the service, the only apparent reason being that he was an official in the union organization.

Intense interest is being manifested by a large number of congressmen, who are in daily attendance at the committee hearings. A significant fact is that the National Association of Manufacturers have requested to be heard, and queries are being circulated to ascertain what interest this union busting combination has in the controversy and whether there is some combination between the department officials and this well known aggregation.

In the face of determined opposition by the postoffice department against the employees joining or forming unions, increases in membership and organization of new unions are continued. The arbitrary action of the officials has caused and is causing a cumulative restive spirit among them owing to the uncertainty existing as to what new plan of persecution may be put into operation at any time.

Several more hearings are in prospect, and it will probably be two weeks before testimony will all be in and the committee given an opportunity to take action on the bill before it.

What They Thought

Sentinel, Sunday, Feb. 27: "Socialists adopt a mild platform." Journal, Monday, Feb. 28, 1910 (editorial): "There is little in the platform of the Socialist party of Milwaukee as published today that will shock conservative citizens."

"At the same time common fairness demands the admission that Milwaukee has taken a liking to much that its public officials who call themselves Socialists have done when they compare their conduct with their fellows who were elected under old party names."

Journal news item on Feb. 28, is headed, "Request is Mild."

Important Notice--Become Citizens

A bureau under the name of the Milwaukee Naturalization Bureau has been established for the purpose of helping all those that want to become citizens of the United States.

The office will be open at the Social Center, Fourth and Galena streets, every Sunday morning between 9 and 12 a. m., commencing May 21.

Arthur Shuklin, Secretary.

John Kannenberg & Son have bought out C. F. Wussow, 782 Twentieth street, and will conduct a livery and up-to-date undertaking establishment in this place. Comrade Kannenberg will appreciate if our readers will call on him when in need of his service.



Only \$1.00 Saved Weekly

Would give you enough at the end of the year to help grasp something larger Invest that \$52.00 and 3 per cent interest, and soon your profits and other SAVINGS will make it

\$100.00

Your bank account will help you establish a credit, and you can soon borrow enough to make your capital

\$500.00

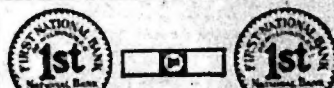
Thus you do Big Things and your bank account and business both grow.

Deposit Your First Dollar NOW

Marshall & Hsley Bank

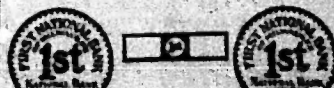
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Ask for our little booklet explaining our children's plan. It will help your children to an understanding of business methods

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Socialist Literature

At Prices Postpaid

Read this List Carefully Many New Books among Them

War-What For?

Kirpatrick. Bound from all U.S. Military records. 1 copy \$1.25, Club of 5 \$6 cents each

Socialism, What it is, etc--

Amerigan. 10c copy, 1 Dec. 79c

Workers in American History

James O'Neal 25c a copy.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific--

Fred. Engels. Cloth, 50c Paper 10c

Barbarous Mexico--

Turner. \$1.50

God and the Social Democracy

Kuttar \$1.00

Woman and Socialism--

Sobel. \$1.50

Reason for Socialism--

Engel. 25c. a copy. 25 copies \$2.75

What shall we do to be saved

Victor L. Berger. \$2 a copy. 100 copies \$1.50

Unemployment--

Oxyford. 10c a copy. 25 copies \$2.00

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

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GAS RANGES

We carry the largest stock of Up-to-Date Gas Stoves in the State. See our list before buying elsewhere.

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SEMI-ANNUAL CRUSHING SALE

ENDS SATURDAY, MAY 20

Incomparable **\$11.** Unexcelled Bargains Everyone a Beauty

Jos. Lauer Co. National Cor. 1st Ave.

DAVIDSON

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager
Week Beginning Monday, Matinees
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The Incomparable
Davidson
Stock Co.

in the Great Drama of Craft

**"The Man
of the Hour"**

by George Broadhurst
Prices:
Nights 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c
Matinees 15c, 25c, 35c

Impress

SAFEST FIREPROOF THEATRE IN AMERICA
Mat. Daily, 2:30 Evenings, 7:45 & 9:30
Prices, 10c-20c Starting Mat. Sun. May, 21
"Vaudeville's Most Artistic Tabloid"

Beatrice Ingram's Players
In "THE DUCHESS"
THE BELL BOY TRIO
Herbert-Tybell and Howard
In Musical Merriment

RANDOW BROS.
In a Whirlwind of Surprising
Situations & Satirical Boxing Bouts

MARY AMBROSE
The Versatile Daughter of Erin
Double Extra Attraction
World's Greatest Youthful Juggler
FRANK HARTLEY
In New and Amazing Balancing
Feats, Cleverly Executed

ALHAMBRA

Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

8 Days Com. May 21
Mort H. Singer's
Annual Musical Play

The Heart Breakers

By Hough & Adams, Staged by Ned Wayburn
with Nellie Fisher, George Damaral
The New Musical Success

MAJESTIC

Week Com. Monday Mat.
World Wide Vaudeville
JOSEPH HART'S
THE BATHING GIRLS
New and sensational acts
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A BAS, CLANCY!!!

Clancy is still slyly giving out
doped news about the alleged faulty
fire hose. And he has one advan-
tage—it is generally understood that
the hose manufacturers do not dare
to defend themselves. If they should,
they would lose all chance of doing
business in the large cities. The fire
chiefs are banded together and no
hose company would dare to invite
their displeasure. What do you think
of that?

The fire hose that was recently pur-
chased by the city purchasing agent
WAS BOUGHT UNDER SPECIFI-
CATIONS FURNISHED BY
CLANCY HIMSELF.

On being received, Clancy agreed
to put the hose through the usual
test of 300 lbs. pressure. If he did

not do so, he showed OFFICIAL
NEGLIGENCE.

The hose at the Middleton fire did
not burst. It sprung a leak BE-
CAUSE IT HAD BEEN PUNC-
TURED, whether deliberately or not,
is not known. And it looks bad for
Clancy and his clique, as he is known
to be mad because the purchasing
of the hose was taken out of his
hands.

The hose was punctured—this was
shown by microscopical examination.
In the Clancy specifications a three
years' guarantee was required. And
the hose purchased was thus guaran-
teed for three years, and the company
will replace the single section of
fifty feet which some fiend tampered
with.

Another light is thrown on Clancy
methods by the fact that the hose

company he favored, before the buy-
ing was taken out of his hands, was
the Chicago Fire Hose company, who
are not manufacturers, but simply job-
bers, and sold such hose as the manu-
facturers furnished them. The social
relations of the Milwaukee fire de-
partment's leads with the Chicago
concern would make astonishing
reading if it were to be published.

It is reported in the newspapers
probably given out by the sly Clancy,
that the recently purchased hose will
all be sent back and replaced by other
hose. Is this a little fix-up to cover
Clancy's tracks in case the hose in-
quiry gets too hot? And why all of
the hose?

Only one section "burst," while all
the other sections gave satisfaction at
the Middleton and other fires. The
whole thing gets rarer and rarer!!!

Shots from the Trenches

By Oscar Rademaker

Good morning, men.

The eleventh commandment is
mind your own business.

When people err it is not the fault
of democracy, but of their ignorance.
Says Will to Bill: "Isn't pa wrong
when he says Carnegie is going to
build the library out of his own
pocket?—You can only build of
bricks."

Says Bill to Will: "Well, pa meant
gold bricks."

When the Socialists and unions
start their daily newspaper in Mil-
waukee, it will be the third great
victory of the local comrades. Every
workingman, woman and child hails
its coming.

Not very long ago a youth was

mortally hurt in one of our indus-
trial plants. His dying words were:
"Ma, why must I die so soon?"

Materialism misapplied will make
you a pessimist. Read Jack London's
"Sea Wolf."

The world is still a good place to
live in, else you and I would think
it worth while to improve it.

The only way city people can tell
the coming of spring is by the ther-
mometer.

The mate of the e pluribus unum is
the workingman—but for the great
evil, divorce.

Everybody is not struck by light-
ning.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Well, Doc Beffel cannot say the ad-
ministration he has spewed at harbors
resentments.

Evidently the Westminster club got
all it could stomach of Ald. Carney,
and took a polite way of telling him
so.

The library employees have our sym-
pathy when such a specimen as Ald.
Bogk attempts to speak for them.

Mr. Neacy says the jury lists con-
tain about 30 per cent of Socialists.
Well, that would be nearly the right
proportion, roughly speaking, if it
were true, but it isn't.

The claim by the Merchants and
Manufacturers' association that they
will bring the new compensation law
into court as a friendly suit, makes
one laugh. Think of the M. & M.
bringing a friendly suit!

Let us have a sane Fourth. Let the
celebration be in the new river park
so the people may view and enjoy
their own—and let us have the read-
ing of the Declaration of Independ-
ence as one of the numbers on the
program.

We would respectfully point to the
first page heading in the Free Press
of Friday a week ago, about the de-
bate between City Clerk Thompson
and Ald. Carney as a sample of dis-
honest headline writing. The Mil-
waukee dailies have been doing so much
of this against the Socialists that they
have lost all conscience.

Did it occur to you, dear reader,
that those newspaper articles about
opening the new Grand avenue viad-
uct were caused by the engineering
company that is suing the county go-
ing to the newspaper offices and ask-
ing them to help it in its fight for ex-
tras? Yes that is the fact! Fine jour-
nalism!

That Deitz verdict, which so
shocked Milwaukee citizens was on a
par with the waylaying and shooting
of Myra Deitz by armed thugs, and
the conveying of her in a baggage
car while in a precarious condition to
the Ashland hospital. To such "offi-
cial" and damnable crimes a hostile
trial in a hostile territory would seem
to be only a logical sequel.

Mr. Neacy's plaint about superfluous
officials would look more disin-
terested if the kind he does not like
were not those who are set to inspect
industrial plants in which many citi-
zens are employed and are injuriously
affected where conditions are bad. Mr.
Neacy is not disinterested. He has
an axe to grind. For the Neacy plant
has long borne a reputation for bad
working conditions.

It comes to us that the Nation
Enameling company (enamelin
trust) and the Fuller & Warren Co.
who have been giving Milwaukee
dealers a 5 per cent discount for pay-
ment within a certain period, two
weeks ago, sent out notice that here-
after only 2 per cent would be al-
lowed, the reason given for which was
that higher wages were being paid
in their establishments and that raw
material now costs more. If higher
wages are being paid the little chil-
dren employed in the enameling
trust's vast plant it is an interesting
fact.

Deputy Clerk of Courts Wieber has
this advantage over Judge Turner.
Judge Turner cannot bring back the
destroyed letter, but Mr. Wieber has
it in his power to write the letter over
again if he sees fit. The letter to
Judge Turner which the deputy felt
warranted in destroying contained
charges, we understand, of gross and
illegal charges by court reporters,
some of which had been counter-
signed by the judge. Probably the
only result of the incident will be that

the judges will exercise more care
hereafter in countersigning bills on
the county treasury.

A Sixth ward assessor recently
went into a store in that ward and
asked the proprietor the value of his
business. The store keeper told him
that the value was \$7,000. The as-
sessor expressed surprise and the
store keeper told him that he had got
in quite an addition to his stock and
that \$7,000 would be a fair estimate.
And thereupon, without request from
the store keeper the assessor said:
"Well, we'll put it down at \$6,500."
Our present assessing methods are
certainly a wonder. Did you ever
hear of the assessors giving a little
home owner such consideration? We
never did.

All these autoists who kill pedes-

trians need to do is to get that cer-
tain Voters' League member on the
coroner's jury in order to get off scot
free! This reminds us of something.
When the Voters' League slate in the
school board election came out the
report stated that the league (which
is composed of seven members, and
financed, it is said, by Neacy) under
its rules only endorsed candidates for
whom all members voted affirmatively.
Thus one member has the power to
prevent any endorsement where he
has a personal interest. This prob-
ably explains why the Voters' League
(limited!) put out such a queer and
one-sided slate. Doubtless Walter
Stern as a member of the league, saw
his chance to pay off a grudge against
us for exposing his queer work on the
coroner's jury that freed Lawyer
Black after he had killed a young man
with his automobile.

T. J. Neacy has secured from Judge
Halsey an order to show cause why
his libel suit against the Social-Dem-
ocratic Herald should not be tried in
some other county, alleging that so
many Socialists are on the jury now
that the trial would not be fair. We
think this is not his real reason.

Some time ago, it is pretty well
known, the Merchants and Manu-
facturers' association tried to get the
circuit judges to promise not to ap-
point a representative of the working
class on the jury commission, in place
of Charles V. Schmidt, who resigned
upon his election as treasurer of Mil-
waukee county.

While we cannot believe that the
judges gave any definite promises or
the subject, the fact remains that they
have not to this day made an appoint-
ment, so that two commissioners, one
a Republican and the other a Demo-
crat, have been furnishing all the
names for the jury lists.

The result is that the jury lists are
no longer balanced but are preponder-
antly favorable to the manufacturer
class, except so far as some labor names
still remain undrawn.

Whether this situation might pro-
duce legal entanglements, should any

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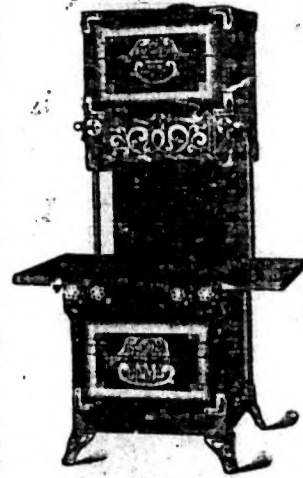
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one contest it, or not, we cannot say.
The simple fact is that our juries now
are not drawn in complete accordance
with the law.

The aim of the law is to provide
a jury commission that will be un-
partisan. In order to follow out that
intent the judges made it a practice
to give all three parties representation
in it—a thing that certain of the
judges now are opposed to, we under-
stand!

The argument for recognizing the
three parties was that if all the three
commissioners were Republicans or
all Democrats or all Socialists, the
names submitted for the juries would
naturally tend to be unbalanced. The
way to recognize none of the parties,
to make it un-partisan, was obviously
to treat all parties with equal consid-
eration.

But in spite of the present situation
Neacy now comes forward with a
specious whine that there would be
too many Social-Democrats on the
jury if the case were tried in Mil-

waukee. Which is simply gammon.
The jury lists are not filled with So-
cialists. Can it be that he is afraid to
trust his own class!

Sunday Meeting

Mary E. Squire, known as the Ore-
gon Cyclone, will speak Sat. after-
noon at 3, at Fraternity hall, 218
Grand avenue, on "Poverty and Its
Cause." The admission will be free.
She expects to start an "Humanitarian
League" in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Squire has written a book that
she sells at her meetings and is at
work on a larger one, to be based on
the life of Jack London. She has
done street speaking all over the
west and south.

Typographical Union Election

The annual election of Milwaukee
Typographical union, No. 23, was held
in room 720 Majestic building,
Wednesday night. The officers elected
are:

President—Ortel E. Thomas.
Vice president—William J. Griffin.
Secretary—Joseph La Fleur.
Recording secretary—Horace W.
Hamilton.

Sergeant at arms—Fred W. Stearns.
Delegates to national convention at
San Francisco—Frank J. Zimmerman
and William A. Westerman.
Delegates to Wisconsin State Fed-
eration of Labor convention at La
Crosse—John M. Benemann, John
Doyle, Walter S. Fisher, and Charles
J. Shurr.

A book that will hold you. Seven-
teen thousand copies have been sold
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